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Hours of Child Labor Ordered Cut in Britain; U. S. Farm Prices Drop

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 30, 1939

Britain Cuts Hours of Child Labor

LONDON (AP)—The Government today ordered the maximum hours of work for children from 14 to 16 reduced from 48 to 44 hours a week, effective Jan. 1. Action was taken under the National Employment Act.

Farm Prices Decline in December

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agricultural Marketing Service reported today that the general level of prices received by farmers on Dec. 15 was one point lower than in mid-November. Higher prices for grains and cotton were more than offset by lower quotations for meat, animals and eggs.

King to Grant Ministry Conscription Power

LONDON (AP)—King George VI will give blanket authority to the Ministry of Labor and National Service to conscript additional men between the military ages of 18 and 41, it was learned authoritatively today. The proclamation, it was said, will be issued early in the new year, conferring on the Ministry a power which the King reserved to the crown in three previous calls for men.

600 German Refugees Land in Chile

VALPARAISO, Chile (AP)—Six hundred German-Jewish refugees who came here aboard the Italian steamer Augustus were allowed to disembark on condition they devote themselves to agriculture. The refugees immediately left by trains for various sections of the country.

British Envoy to Soviet Plans Trip Home

MOSCOW (AP)—Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, will leave for London Jan. 2 for a visit described by the British Embassy as an often-postponed leave. Sir William bade farewell to Vladimir Potemkin, Russian Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs.

Ford Gives War Allowance to British Workers

LONDON (AP)—The Ford Motor Company announced a "wartime family allowance" for employees with two or more dependents. Workers on an hourly basis will receive two cents an hour additional, and those whose salaries are under $100 a month will receive approximately $3 more.

Mrs. Roosevelt Nominated for Guild Presidency

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has been placed in nomination today to succeed the late Heywood Broun as President of the American Newspaper Guild. The nomination, unanimously approved by the Executive Committee of the Newspaper Guild of Denver, was telegraphed to the Guild's International Executive Committee in New York. Mrs. Roosevelt is a Guild member.

Eire Dail Called in Drive on I. R. A.

DUBLIN (AP)—The Eire Government has decided to summon the Dail Jan. 3, to pass on a request for special powers to deal with activities of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. Troops and police announced they had recovered 50,000 to 80,000 of the 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition looted from the Phoenix Park Army Arsenal Dec. 23 by a band, police said, composed of I. R. A. members.

Mexican Senate Approves Radiocasting Pact

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The Mexican Senate has announced unanimous approval of a North American regional radiocasting agreement designed to eliminate technical interference among radio stations of the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Canada, the United States, and Cuba previously had ratified the agreement.

Mint Reports Record Output of Coins

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Philadelphia Mint has produced a record number of coins in the past three months. That, said Superintendent Edwin H. Dressel, means business conditions are improving. "Demands of banks for new coins is one of the best barometers of business," he said.

Chicago Relief Load Sinks Steadily Month to Month

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago's relief load was lighter in November for the fifth consecutive month. This bright piece of New Year's news stands out sharply among the encouraging business statistics here, for while people have begun to get used to the upswing in jobs and sales and business generally, there has been little to show how the improvement affects the needy.

Social workers explain that the change in the relief picture lagged some months behind the economic pick-up chiefly because those rehired were mostly skilled and semi-skilled types, who had not been on relief at all, but had managed along on their own, or with other private help. Then, too, the new WPA rule discharging those who had worked over 18 months sent many back onto the relief roll. Now, however, factories are humming fast enough to take up this slack.

The change has not been great. There were 99,638 cases in October. This dropped to 97,804 in November, the smallest number since November 1938.

This means, though, that perhaps more than 8,000 persons are no longer dependent on public support.

It is notable, too, that November was the seventh consecutive month in which more cases were closed because people had obtained private employment than were opened as a result of loss of such employment.

There was an increase in the amount of money spent, the average monthly check per case rising from $23.87 to $29.87, but this was due to the turning over of some $1,033,000 by the City Council following complaint of the inadequacy of available money During October relief was financed entirely with money allocated to the City from the State.

The best part of it is that the relief improvement is believed to have extended on through December. New jobs have continued to open up in industry and there was more than the usual number of part-time holiday jobs.

Chicago's Christmas trade exceeded $110,000,000, which makes it the best since 1929, the Domestic Commerce Committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce announces. Last year the holiday trade here added up to $105,000,000. In 1929 it was $170,000,000.

Streets were crowded with shoppers as they haven't been in the memory of many a store owner, beginning with the Friday following Thanksgiving, Nov. 24, and while business was spotty at first, the total volume went even above expectations, the merchants say.

In this Seventh Federal Reserve District industrial activity was spotty, but declines reported were mostly less than seasonal. Building in November increased over October.

New Year's Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Jan. 1, a legal holiday.

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Inauguration of the New Year

By a Staff Artist

Bridges Held a Radical, but No Red

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—A finding that Harry Bridges was "energetically radical" in his aims but was not a member of nor affiliated with the Communist Party opened the way today for the West Coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader to escape deportation to his native Australia.

The finding was submitted to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins by James M. Landis, Dean of Harvard Law School, appointed by the Secretary to conduct a hearing to determine whether Mr. Bridges was deportable.

Mr. Landis made no recommendation but his finding was expected to carry great weight with Secretary Perkins in her final determination of whether Mr. Bridges can remain in his adopted land.

Labor Department attorneys said that approval of the Landis report by Miss Perkins would mean the cancellation of the deportation warrant issued against Mr. Bridges in March, 1938, and the closing of the case.

Witnesses Criticized

In a voluminous report of 75,000 words, weighing and criticizing the credibility of witnesses who paraded to the stand with evidence purported to link the C. I. O. leader with the Communist Party, Dean Landis said that the testimony failed to establish that he had joined or affiliated with the Party.

Since he could find no evidence to prove the allegation of membership or affiliation, Landis did not make any findings on the question of whether the Communist Party was an organization advocating the overthrow of this Government by force or violence.

After weighing the evidence and credibility of the witnesses and Mr. Bridges' own testimony on his social and political beliefs, Dean Landis said:

"That Bridges' aims are energetically radical may be admitted, but the proof fails to establish that the methods he seeks to employ to realize them are other than those that the framework of democratic and constitutional government permits."

Bridges Testimony

Dean Landis summed up Mr. Bridges' own testimony about his beliefs, his aims and his activities on the West Coast labor front, pointing out that the C. I. O. leader had friends and associates who were Communists; that he found and "welcomed" support from Communist quarters, and that he refused to discriminate against Communists in his union of longshoremen.

Dean Landis declared that Mr. Bridges' own statement of his political beliefs and disbeliefs was important.

"It was a fighting apologia," he said, "that refused to temper itself to the winds of caution. It was an avowal of sympathy with many of the objectives that the Communist Party at times has embraced, an expression of disbelief that the methods they wished to employ were as revolutionary as they generally seem, but it was unequivocal in its distrist of tactics other than those that are generally included within the concept of democratic methods."

Relations With Reds

Dean Landis outlined in his conclusions some phases of what he called "Bridges' relationships with the Communist Party."

"They are, in general," he said, "his well-defined opposition toward 'red-baiting'; his acceptance of aid and assistance in his industrial struggles from the Communist Party—indeed, his solicitation of that aid—his expressed disinclination to disavow that help; his association with persons admittedly Communists, an association that derives primarily from his requests for and acceptance of such aid."

"This evidence," he added, "however much it may disclose lack of judgment or associations that may be regarded by others as reprehensible or unfortunate, falls short of the statutory definition of affiliation."

Bridges Is Happy

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Harry Bridges said last night he was "very happy" that Dean James M. Landis had ruled he was not a Communist.

"Naturally," he said, "I am very happy tonight to learn that after a fair hearing, this constant charge of membership in the Communist Party has been cleared up and that Dean Landis has not recommended deportation from a country I happen to want to live in

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4)

Business Sees Rosy Tinge In the Prospects for 1940

New England turns eyes to the New Year with expectations of continuance of upward trend.

Year's end finds industry in United States closing its books in atmosphere of tempered optimism.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Financial Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There is a distinctly rosy tinge to New England business prospects, as viewed from the threshold of 1940. Department store sales have been increasing consistently for several months. Cotton, wool and shoe mills and factories are preparing for more than moderate activity. The New England Council reported last night that New England business in general operated in November at the highest level in two and a quarter years and that the activity seemed to have been sustained through December.

Eugene E. Reed, Regional Director for the Office of Government Reports, stated today that during the 1939 fiscal year, ending June 30, loans and outright expenditures of the Federal Government in Massachusetts amounted to $210,479,388.

The Commodity Credit Corporation was the largest dispenser of loans. The WPA reported the largest amount of direct expenditures. The Federal Housing Administration insured $11,297,481 worth of housing improvements and mortgages in the Commonwealth.

The total Federal outlay in New Hampshire for the fiscal year was $23,044,176 of which $5,025,797 was in loans. The FHA issued $1,574,452 worth of notes and mortgages.

In Maine the total was $29,805,109. Loans amounted to $4,210,215 and FHA insured notes and mortgages to $1,997,899.

In Vermont, Mr. Reed reported, the total was $20,778,701, with $4,817,938 in loans. The FHA total was $1,240,051.

The New England Council's index of general business activity in November throughout New England, indicated 105.5 per cent of the estimated normal—compared to 100.9 per cent in October and 90.1 per cent in November, 1938.

"Employment in Massachusetts, exclusive of shoe and textile employment, cotton spindle hours active and metal tonnage receipts, reported contra-seasonal increases," the Council reported, "while merchandise, less than a carload and miscellaneous carloadings, wool consumption and shoe production, showed less than seasonal decreases."

An increase of approximately 3 per cent this week in department store sales, compared to the same period last year, was recorded. This was the 23d consecutive week that sales were ahead of the 1938 figures.

The New England Power Association reported that for the week ended Dec. 23 it produced 51,988,528 kilowatt hours of electricity compared to 46,170,460 for the corresponding period last year, a 12.60 per cent increase.

The end of the year 1939 finds business closing its books in an atmosphere of tempered optimism after one of the sharpest recovery periods on record. Ushered in on an ebbtide in trade that followed the brief prosperity of late 1938, the current year began an industrial advance in early summer that developed into an actual boom by September.

The implications of international conflict added its impetus to favorable domestic factors and before the end of the year the Federal Reserve index of industrial production reached 125, the highest on record, well above the 1929 peak. The 1939 story of business was like that of the ugly duckling, transmogrified into the beautiful swan.

Just prior to the holiday shutdowns, steel mills were turning out more tonnage than ever before, the consumption of the leading basic commodities was at all-time highs, electric power consumption was making a substantial advance over all previous peaks, and automobile output for the fourth quarter, despite the Chrysler strike, was almost at an all-time record.

Started in June

The popular impression is that this prosperity resulted from the outbreak of the European war, but this is not quite the case. The business upturn started in June, and during the summer was almost, though not quite, as rapid as after the outbreak of the war in early September.

Moreover, as the war began to take shape it became clear that it would be by no means the bullish influence on American industry originally expected.

In retrospect it appears that the outbreak of the war touched off, by the power of suggestion rather than through the direct receipt of foreign orders, a movement in American industry to bring subnormal inventories up to normal. For months, ever since 1938, corporate managements had been carrying a hand-to-mouth inventory policy to its extremest possibilities, letting stocks of both raw materials and finished goods run off to a low point and accumulating cash. When the war broke out there was a rush to stock up to normal levels, which caused a fast pick-up in the wheels of industry and also a spectacular run-up in commodity prices.

Advance Short-lived

The run-up in commodity prices was short-lived, though breathtaking while it lasted. An extreme illustration of commodity action was that of sugar, some forms of which virtually doubled in price in a week while speculators rushed to cover and housewives rushed to stock up.

But when the initial war excitement was over, sugar prices sagged in some cases to below their prewar levels, as the trade and the public began to rely on its shelf supply instead of on more buying.

All hands, including Washington as well as conservative industrial managements, set themselves in the autumn against runaway price de-

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Intimate Message from Washington

What, Army Only Quarter Ready for Quick Action? General Marshall Lets Cat Out of Bag Just in Time for Congress to Take Note

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"The United States Army," said its Chief of Staff, Gen. George C. Marshall, this week, "is probably less than 25 per cent ready for immediate action."

General Marshall was not expecting to make headlines with that remark. It was only a subsidiary point in his address on quite another matter before the American Historical Association and the American Military Institute. It shows what is on his mind, however, in these days prior to what is already being termed a "national defense Congress," and serves as an excellent curtain raiser for the stiff increases in funds which the Army and Navy will ask.

The Navy wouldn't issue any such modest estimate of its strength, for the Navy is expected to stand ready to keep an enemy at bay at the outset of hostilities. But in these days of rapidly expanding seapower, the Navy too is making demands as big as President Roosevelt will permit in the interests of a somewhat more economical budget. What is hopefully termed "national defense" is going to receive the lion's share of the money at the coming session of Congress.

Already there are mixed feelings on the part of the layman. He hears rumors of inefficiency, of unnecessary duplication between the Army and Navy facilities, of defective cruiser construction which is costly to repair. How well is all this vast outlay of money being spent? He hears that Congress really doesn't keep any close check either on appropriations or spending, and in the last few years has given the armed services by and large what they asked. But democracy is based on civilian control of the Army and Navy, and the question arises, is this being properly exercised?

Where Should Line Be Drawn?

He feels dubious about too much armament, but understands that national defense is a serious business in these militaristic days. Where, then, should the line be drawn and the limits set? He hears a lot of talk about the grooming of Army and Navy to fight a foreign war on someone else's territory—something which is contrary to his present idea of what these forces should be used for. When does an army or a navy stop being defensive and become offensive? Is it possible to distinguish between the two?

If the average citizen takes the opportunity to inquire a bit further into the subject, he will find that the questions multiply—without any really authoritative answers being available. How about the criticisms that the rigid Navy promotion system makes for poor and overly transient leadership? That initiative in the Army is stifled by bureaucratic routine? That the industrial mobilization plan still leaves too much leeway for excessive war profits? The list runs on and on, boring the casual inquirer and dismaying the would-be student of the subject.

The fact of the matter is that a veil of silence has been drawn over the operations of the Army and Navy, particularly in recent years. This applies to more than military secrets.

The Nye Munitions Committee of the Senate with subpoenaed documents and sharp speeches stirred up such a wave of anti-militaristic feeling—some of which took the shape of suspicions directed at the armed forces—that the understandable tendency has been to close up tight and say nothing. The industrial and labor mobilization plans for wartime, for example, were printed in full with texts of proposed legislation four years ago. Today, only the bare skeleton of the 1939 revision has been officially released.

No Time for Finding Fault

When Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, wrote a laudatory preface to a privately circulated book purporting to explain the Army's latest drastic wartime regulations, it led to quite an incident, with President Roosevelt himself taking a hand in trying to quell the apprehensions which were aroused, particularly on the part of labor.

At various times, isolated writers have called for some sort of civilian inquiry into these matters. The Foreign Policy Association, Oswald Garrison Villard, Representative James E. Van Zandt (R.) of Pennsylvania, and Raymond Clapper are a few who have publicly pressed the issue in the past year or so.

Obviously, the Army and Navy cannot be raked over the political coals at a time such as the present. And no matter how discreet a board of inquiry which might be compiled from the services themselves, from prominent citizens, members of Congress and experts on military and naval affairs, there would be great resistance to it.

Nevertheless, the questions which any congressman ought to ask in the next few months, and which many a citizen would like to know more about, cannot be answered adequately without much more information than we now have, without a minimum of competent civilian opinions based thereon.

It may indeed be stern discipline for a military organization to be exposed to well-informed criticism at such a time as this. But without some such assistance, congressmen will be voting in the months to come without proper knowledge of what they are doing. The situation might be usefully, if roughly, compared to that of a youngster playing with a loaded gun. **Saville R. Davis**

'Tune In' Night Brings News To Winter-Bound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Friday is radio night for countless northern outposts in Canada's far Arctic regions.

Every Friday night these winter-bound residents—as far north as the world's most northerly police post at Craig Harbor, Ellesmere Island, 800 miles from the North Pole—are in personal contact, through the Canadian Broadcasting Company, with mothers, fathers, sisters, or brothers in all parts of the world.

As part of the service of the C. B. C., hundreds of messages come to Ottawa for transmission to the mounted police, fur traders, prospectors, trappers, mining engineers, spending the winter far north of the most northern railway.

Many of the Northerners come from Great Britain, especially apprenticed fur post clerks. Distant relatives avail themselves of the service to receive news from their isolated sons, nephews, friends.

From all parts of the Dominion and many parts of the United States messages flock to Ottawa for transmission—brief and limited to three for each Northerner on each transmission. Frequently batches of messages have to be carried over from one week to the next. They are not sent to points which have telegraph service, but only to those outposts where radio is the only communication.

Everybody in the Arctic sits at a radio Friday nights, and those who are out on the trail carry portable sets. It has become a ritual in the Northland to reserve this night. One might receive a personal message from home!

New Europe: French And Nazi Views

Guarantees demanded by Daladier and end to 'British threats' by Hitler.

New Year's addresses by Premier Daladier and Reichsführer Hitler both spoke of the construction of a new Europe. But while the French Premier, who spoke in the Senate at the passage of the new war budget, said the new order must be properly guaranteed, Herr Hitler announced that his aim was the liberation of Europe from the constant threats emanating from Britain. He declared that the new Europe could not be shaped by the "outmoded forces of a decaying world."

Large-scale assault by reinforced Russian troops was expected in Finnish circles following two Red thrusts yesterday resulting in Finnish claims of overwhelming repulsion of the Soviets.

Safe arrival at a British port of the Queen Elizabeth class battleship torpedoed by a U-boat revealed four fatalities and one crew member missing. Damage was undisclosed.

Uruguay was reported to have decided on an ultimatum to the German tanker Tacoma, which refueled the scuttled pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee, demanding departure inside of 24 hours from Montevideo.

Western Front fighting was limited to minor patrols and reconnaissance flying.

French Budget

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 30—Visions of a reorganized Europe were raised by Premier Edouard Daladier in the French Senate yesterday when he expressed himself, a little cautiously perhaps, as looking to "a new Europe, which must receive a broader form of organization." Facilities for exchange must be multiplied, he said, and he also voiced the hope that there might be federative links between the various European States.

The Premier's remarks clearly reflected the general French conviction that a close understanding with Britain, and perhaps with other countries which may be associated with France before the end of the war, will be necessary during the period of postwar reconstruction with its many unpredictable but difficult problems.

Premier Daladier cited Finland as a new illustration of Anglo-French co-operation, declaring that the two countries were giving aid to Finland in conformity with the decision of the League of Nations.

Premier Daladier, however, declared that France would not lay down its arms without material and positive guarantees. He did not specify these guaranties, but a majority of Frenchmen would fill in his blank with the demand that the Rhine should be made a French military frontier.

France Is Skeptical

France is much more skeptical than England regarding the possibility of the emergence of a reformed Germany with whom good neighborly relations could be established. Many French publicists endeavor to prove that even during the Weimar Republic Germany consistently pursued its aims of revenge and rearmament.

The Premier went on to propose the closest possible co-operation with Britain to make a mighty effort to insure victory through the maximum manufacture of such mechanized weapons as airplanes, tanks, and armored cars, besides battleships and heavy artillery.

The "Government wishes to push to the maximum point the role of mechanical implements in modern warfare," he declared.

Budget Approved

It was largely on this basis that the Government asked and obtained the unanimous approval of the Senate for a huge military budget of 259,000,000,000 francs ($5,931,100,000) over and above the budget of approximately 79,000,000,000 francs covering civil expenditures. While the latter budget has been balanced through drastic taxation, the war budget will be covered by loans.

M. Daladier's emphasis on the importance of mechanized weapons receives support today in a leading article by Nationalist Deputy Henri de Kerillis, who was a distinguished aviator in the World War and who specializes in military affairs.

M. de Kerillis suggests that three quarters of the mobilized French soldiers should be withdrawn from the front and assigned to work in factories and farms under military discipline.

The successful conduct of the war, according to M. de Kerillis, could be assured through small, highly equipped forces consisting mainly of specialists.

The Week in Focus: Peace Forces Mobilize as World Celebrates Christmas

Defense Becomes Offense As Finns Push Reds Back

By William H. Stringer and Neal A. Stanford
Staff Writers of The Christian Science Monitor

Forces for peace were mobilized this week. World leaders, religious leaders—regardless of nation or creed—opened the Christmas period in a united appeal for a practical application of that fundamental teaching of the Prince of Peace—man's brotherhood to man. King George, President Roosevelt, Pope Pius, Protestant Church leaders, Jewish Rabbis joined in urging, working, praying for peace.

But no one urged a patched-up peace, another Munich or a Munich-in-reverse. The peace envisaged by all who spoke was to be grander, more firmly established, more righteous than seemed presently attainable. Still they dared plan for it, lay foundations for it, outline its essentials. For when peace comes—as come men know it must—they were determined mankind should not be unprepared.

King George: King George in a Christmas radiocast to his Empire and the world prayed that the new year might hold peace for the world—a just and righteous peace.

Pope Pius: Pope Pius on Christmas Eve enunciated a five-point peace program: some form of improved League or international federation, acceptance of the sanctity of treaties, assurances that small nations could exist free from aggression, an end to the armaments race, and a spiritual mindedness on the part of temporal rulers. Such were the bare essentials for "a just and honorable peace."

President Roosevelt: But it was President Roosevelt who provided the most dramatic Christmas pronouncement. His call to Protestants, Jews, and Roman Catholics to unite their plans for justice and freedom was forceful—still it was expected. But his appointment of Myron C. Taylor, an Episcopalian of Quaker ancestry, as peace ambassador to the Vatican was as significant as it was unexpected.

Did this mean that diplomatic relations between Washington and the Vatican were to be established? Did it mean that President and Pope were working on some unrevealed peace plan? Its potentiality for good enthralled the world. Its possibility of misuse disturbed many an American.

In particular it disturbed the spokesmen for America's more than 10,000,000 Baptists. In a protest to the White House they questioned the wisdom of such co-operation between Washington and the Vatican, between a political and a religious organization—even though the cause be peace.

The White House quickly denied that the move was diplomatic or political, or would lead to recognition of the Vatican. Rather they held it an attempt to co-ordinate efforts for peace, to translate peace gestures into positive programs, to mobilize the religious forces of the world in defense of a just settlement.

President Roosevelt, in his effort to rally the religious forces of America to a united peace front, had addressed his week-end peace message not only to the Pope but also to the spokesmen of the Protestant and Jewish faiths of America. And these latter two, Dr. George Buttrick, President of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary, promptly assured the President that their people were completely in accord with his determination to prepare for peace—even though wars were still being waged.

—Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News
The Star of Eastern Europe

—Knott, Dallas Morning News
Honorable Christmas Spirit

—Orr, Chicago Tribune
Thrilling Sights of the World

Finland Fights On

Finnish Defense: Christmas in Finland usually is a children's holiday. This year it had a new meaning: victorious defense! Finnish troops, fighting with intelligent courage, had beaten back Russian attacks on three fronts, had actually invaded Russia close to the Murmansk railway, and had compelled the Kremlin, still without so much as a minor victory, to shift the Soviet command to a new general.

Thus, shortly before New Year's, the first phase of Finland's war of defense ended. Finnish troops had turned the Soviet withdrawal in the Arctic Petsamo region into a rout, had driven the Russians back at the so-called Finnish "waistline," had repulsed successive attacks at the Mannerheim Line on the Karelian Isthmus. Ski columns of Finns are reported to have thrust close to the Murmansk railroad, vital artery for the Soviet campaign in the north.

New Red General: But as the week ended, the Russian attacks continued, with new picked troops hammering away at the central front. And it was reported that General Gregory Stern, young Soviet "hero" of the vest-pocket war against Japan on the Siberian-Manchukuan border at Chankufeng in 1938, had replaced General Meretskoff, who has been Chief of Staff of the Leningrad district. General Meretskoff was said to have been called back to Moscow to "explain."

Aid for Finland: Supplies for Finland poured in from many sources. Former President Herbert Hoover, head of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., sent America's third check for $100,000. Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, reported that 20 trade unions, C. I. O. included, were throwing their forces behind the drive for relief funds.

At New York, the desire of Americans to give money applicable to purchase of munitions as well as relief took new shape as Col. Henry Breckinridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, circularized friends in a one-man drive for contributions which might be used for "any purpose." Martti Heino, Commander of the Finnish War Veterans in America, emphasized that relief to civilians would be futile if Finnish soldiers should run short of weapons.

The War's Progress

Landwar: The Allies may not be so undecided on the eastern front in the War of 1939-40 as they were in the World War. News seeped out this week that an Allied Expeditionary Force of between 200,000 and 300,000 seasoned troops has been quietly assembled in the Near East, based on Syria. Now, this force, built up under the capable direction of France's General Maxime Weygand, stands ready to bolster Turkey and the whole Eastern façade, should Russia or Germany strike.

At the same time Italian newspapers this week reported what military intelligence had known for some time, that Russia has massed troops in the Caucasus near the frontiers of Turkey and Iran, locale of Britain's oil reserves.

Berlin, aware of these concentrations in mandated Syria, protested through Sweden this week to Britain and France against the use of mandated territories for war purposes. Germany contended that the "trusteed" territories should be kept neutral.

Seawar: The seawar scored a headline when Germany announced Friday that a U-boat had torpedoed a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class (oldest class in the British Navy). London admitted the submarine attack on a battleship and said four seamen were killed and some damage was done, but declared that the ship was continuing on her course.

British and German figures on merchant shipping losses in the war thus far, released Thursday, differed by about a quarter-million tons. The Germans reported 1,029,635 tons of Allied or neutral vessels sunk, the Allies reported 744,288. The French Navy in turn announced that French and British warships had intercepted 918,704 tons of merchandise destined for Germany since the war began.

Neutral Europe's Problems

A swing around neutral Europe, this week, shows nations reacting variously to the impact of Europe's major struggles:

Northward: Sweden and Norway are debating what sort of aid they can send Finland without being drawn into the grim conflict against Russia. Welcome to Stockholm was the fact that Britain, striving to maintain "business as usual" where possible, signed a trade pact with Sweden on Thursday. This is designed to maintain trade between the two nations at a near-normal level.

Eastward: The Balkan Entente—Rumania, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia—is conferring today at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in a gusty atmosphere. The Entente was formed partially to keep Bulgaria in its place, but even as the parley opened, Bulagria's Foreign Minister was in Moscow, negotiating—few diplomats knew what.

Dissatisfied Bulgaria, "have not" of the Balkans and lusty shouter for Pan Slavism, has been the despair of Turkey's drive to cement a strong Balkan bloc. At Belgrade, delegates once more bent their heads over that perplexing question: how to build a strong Balkan bloc when Bulgaria wants Rumania's Dobruia and a corridor to the Aegean Sea through Grecian Thrace, and when Rumania and Greece won't hear of it.

Meanwhile, Turkey wrestled with a disaster caused not by bombs or shells. From Ankara relief parties, bearing emergency supplies, still are being rushed into eastern and northern Anatolia, where an earthquake of major proportions Wednesday devastated a vast district between the Black and Mediterranean seas. New shocks Thursday in the stricken areas, plus bitter cold, increased the difficulties of relief parties fighting toward the hard-hit centers, where it was believed that the casualty list might reach 50,000.

Southward: In seven decades a Pope had not called on Italy's King. But on Thursday, Pope Pius XII formerly repaid a visit made him a week ago by King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena.

Thus did the Vatican give public expression to a break in the long estrangement between the Church and the Italian State.

Americana

Income Up: In 1929, America's national income touched $82,700,000,000. The depression promptly slashed that in half; and for the last six years America has been trying to regain that 10-year-old figure. The 1937 recovery peak managed to touch $71,900,000,000. Then came the recession.

But 1939 has been a good year according to Secretary Harry L. Hopkins. There was at least a $4,500,000,000 increase over the previous year's national income. Still this year's $68,500,000,000 is some distance from the 1929 peak.

However, though dollar income may be lower now than 10 years ago, the quantity of goods produced is actually about the same as in 1929. But because America's population has increased since then the per capita national income is really considerably lower—about 89 per cent of that decade-old figure.

Vandenberg's Bid: Some Republicans may think that just to be "agin" the New Deal is enough. Not so, Senator Vandenberg, a G. O. P. presidential possibility. Who—like Thomas E. Dewey—is going to open his campaign in St. Paul, Minn.

Being unusually specific this early in the race, Mr. Vandenberg on Wednesday discussed such topics as relief, agriculture, industrial relations, social security. To the surprise of many he publicly praised certain New Deal accomplishments. In fact, it is not so much mistakes in program as in administration of that program that raises his criticism. His hope that much of the New Deal be retained on a Republican victory is good diplomacy if not good politics.

Harry Bridges: Harry Bridges, stormy petrel of West Coast labor, is neither a Communist nor affiliated with the Communist Party. That was the judicious finding of Harvard Law School Dean, James M. Landis, who for 11 weeks listened to testimony on that issue this summer.

The C. I. O. leader, by implication then, was not subject for deportation, although Mr. Landis in his report to Secretary Perkins made no recommendation one way or the other regarding deportation. It is now up to Miss Perkins to approve or reject the Landis finding.

Japanese Diet

One more incident has been dropped into Japan's tense struggle which is determining the shape and visage of its future policies at home and on the Asia mainland. A sizeable delegation from Japan's Diet or lower house of Parliament drew up a paper this week blaming the Abe Government for "present conditions" in Japan: the shortage of rice, the rising prices, the general uncertainty.

Unsung Inventors Listed for Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The "unsung heroes" in the realm of inventions, men and women who have been nominated for the national awards of the Pioneers of American Industry, are having their names compiled by the Industrial Bureau of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Purpose of the nominations is to seek out the unknown natural scientists and workers who in the last 25 years have made discoveries of great value to industry and mankind and which have increased employment.

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WILL YOU HELP?

Social Reform Tenets On Which to Base Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Members of Congress have before them today a 7-point "statement of principles," by 75 nationally-known social service workers urging them not to permit the European war or the threat of United States involvement to deter them from a progressive program of social legislation.

Enlightened social laws were characterized by the signatories of the statement, prepared by the editorial board of Social Work Today, a national publication, and sent to all members of Congress, as the "most effective means of keeping the United States out of involvement in war." The program follows, in brief:

Basic Peace Programs

"1. There is a very tangible correlation between unsatisfied social and economic need and the decision of a people to go to war. In this positive sense, measures for meeting basic human need are in themselves peace programs. In the light of this fact, an adequate program of work for the unemployed; a properly expanded, liberalized, and efficiently administered social security program capable of meetings the needs of all the unemployed not otherwise provided for; legislation protecting labor, consumer and minority groups; legislation removing the obstacles to the exercise of the franchise by all American citizens of voting age, and provision for the expansion of public health services, are, in addition to being indispensable in less critical periods, peace instruments in the present troubled months. Far from lessening the urgency of their adoption, today's crisis greatly increases it.

"2. The wars in Europe and Asia supply no real economic basis for the discontinuance or reduction of any of the public and private social services now being offered the American people. Whatever temporary partial and unpredictable 'pick-up' in national income may result from the sale of implements of war to the combatants must not in any sense or in any instance, be considered a substitute for a program of continuing social improvement.

"3. Existing social and civil services must not be geared into a military program. Any program relating to military preparation should be presented as such to the American people.

"4. The most earnest consideration should be given to effective legislation for taxing the profits out of war. Whatever additional national income is gained by the United States by way of war trade and finance should be distributed equitably to the whole population through the media of good wages and the maintenance of fair prices.

Uphold Democratic Way

"5. Civil rights must be jealously guarded in this period. Implicit in the tendency to limit free speech, free assembly, free press, and freedom of political opinion in times of stress, is a cynicism about the democratic process.

"6. Social workers are willing, of course, to offer assistance, as they have always done, to war's victims, but they consider the prevention of war to be of infinitely greater importance than such ministration after the event. . . . They are vigorously and unalterably opposed to any development having in it the possibility of giving the United States an economic stake in the present hositilites.

"7. As great choices lie before the American people with regard to national, state, and local programs of social improvement and with regard to that maintenance of peace upon which they depend, social work is called upon to invigorate its program of interpreting to community groups of all kinds the importance of heightening their common loyalty to democracy and peace and their mutual understanding and tolerance of one another. Its own greatest concern remains—and indeed more significantly becomes—enrichment of the life of the individual and the community by deepening the process of democracy politically, socially, and economically."

Among signatories of the statement are Charlotte Carr, head worker of the Hull House, Chicago; Grace L. Coyle, President of the National Conference of Social Work; Marion T. Hathway, executive secretary of the American Association of Schools of Social Work; Fred K. Hoehler, director of the American Public Welfare Association; Dorothy C. Kahn, assistant executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers; Paul Kellogg, editor of Survey-Graphic; Robert P. Lane, executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City; Linton B. Swift, general director of the Family Welfare Association of America, and Walter West, executive secretary of the American Association of Social Workers.

Diplomat Pictures China Outstripping Japan as Nation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — Dr. Hu Shih, Ambassador from China, is both a scholar and a diplomat. At the American Historical Association meeting here, he stepped out of his diplomatic role to tell fellow scholars why he believes China will become a successful modern nation before Japan.

Westernization of China, achieved by a slow, voluntary infusion of democratic ideas, the Ambassador held, is on a more permanent basis than Japan's apparent rapid transformation forced on the people by the warlords at the top.

"From the lipstick to the revolution, from the reform in footwear to the overthrow of the monarchy—all has been voluntary in China," said the Ambassador.

Japan Learns Warfare

Then with a generosity fitting a diplomat, he forecast that this same element of freedom "may some day break down the solid core of ancient habits in Japan as it has in China."

Only in the adoption of Western armaments and methods of warfare has Japan been outstandingly successful, the Ambassador declared. "Japan," he said, "has succeeded in gaining this coveted knowledge where all other non-European nations have failed."

Dr. James Phinney Baxter, President of Williams College, contended that the American Government is unwisely shaping its neutrality policy upon the basis of our popular "likes and upon our moral disapprobation."

Declaring President Wilson's diplomatic victories before the World War permitted European neutrals to "breathe a little easier," Dr. Baxter said the Neutrality Act and the imposition of combat zones had been "little short of disastrous" to neutral Old World nations.

"To many of us," he said, "it seemed unwise for a neutral government to extend its responsibility beyond the requirements of international law."

How About Asia?

In the event of recognition of a state of war in Eastern Asia, he asked, would the United States be as ready to abdicate its rights there as it has been in the European controversy?

A "false historical vision" was described by Prof. Oscar Jaszi, of Oberlin College, as one of the outstanding causes of the present world situation. Urging historians not to rely too much on diplomatic documents as source material for research, Professor Jaszi warned that "diplomatic documents are occasionally composed with the special intention of creating an alibi for blurring responsibilities in advance."

Professor Jaszi charged that a colossal "we-are-not-to-blame" literature already is being built up in the present crisis. "The whole spirit of Hitlerism," he said, "can be found in the German literature 20 years before the advent of the Führer."

The impossibility of writing intelligible history purely on a national basis was brought to the attention of the historians by Prof. Walter L. Dorn, of Ohio State University, during a discussion of cultural patterns in modern European history.

Cultural Patterns

Dr. Carlton J. H. Hayes of Columbia University described nationalism as the main thread in the cultural patterns of European states, but Professor Dietrich Gerhard of Washington University maintained it was not nationalism but foreign policy and war that were the chief elements in the integration of European states.

A new important tool to aid the historian of the future in understanding the period he studies will be compilations of public opinion data now being gathered by Fortune Magazine and the Gallup Poll, Prof. Hadley Cantril of Princeton University pointed out. Professor Cantril described provisions made by Princeton and the Rockefeller Foundation for presenting this material.

Tying up past history with modern times was called an essential duty of the history professor by C. Hartley Grattan, magazine writer, who urged a "concerted effort to conduct students out of the mausoleum called 'accepted history' through the arbitrary twilight established by a few professionals, into the distracting world of current events."

Problems of organization were discussed at the Association's annual business meeting Dec. 29, with recommendations presented by a committee headed by Dr. Frank M. Anderson of Dartmouth College.

De Forest at Work On Home Television

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Dr. Lee De Forest, whose tube inventions made him known as the "father of radio," is now extending his research in the related field of television, he disclosed here at his recent initiation into the California Institute of Technology chapter of Tau Beta Pi, national scholarship honorary society of engineering colleges.

Dr. De Forest revealed he was working principally on enlargement of pictures on home television screens; he said such a development is "necessary before television home sets become popular." He estimated it would take two years to complete this invention, which is to employ comparatively low voltage in throwing images onto the screen.

Also initiated as an honorary member here was Frank Capra, prize-winning film director and producer.

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Dewey and Hopkins Tell U. S.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Atop a neat pile of official press releases resting on our desk when we arrived bright and early for work this morning was the annual report of the United States Secretary of Commerce; and because it bore the urgent notice "Release for Saturday Papers" we started right in to read it.

It became interesting. It became unexpected. We read on.

Who is this Secretary of Commerce? Could this be an old year-end report of some previous administration, possibly by a certain civil engineer? Or could the Government printer have carelessly—very carelessly — picked up Thomas E. Dewey's campaign opener at St. Paul, Minn., and inserted it in the middle of Harry Hopkins' departmental summary?

For this certainly was Secretary Hopkins' annual report and right in the middle of Page X was a prominent section cheerfully and boldly titled: "America's Promise: New Frontiers." Here was the Secretary impaling those defeatists who go about saying that America's economy has reached its limit, that there are no more horizons for imagination and enterprise to survey and surpass.

Rejects Defeatist View

Mr. Hopkins: "A final conclusion emerges from the experience of this decade. In spite of broad recovery, we have not succeeded in making full use of our productive resources. There are some who desire from this experience the conclusion that we have reached the limit of our growth, that our economy is saturated and doomed to stagnation. I vigorously reject this view."

That had a familiar ring, and when we had read it last it hadn't seemed to be coming from the New Deal side of the fence. So we reached for "Speeches—Dewey," and there was the New York District Attorney impaling defeatists who go about saying that America's economy has run down and that new adventures and new achievements are a thing of the Nation's youthful past.

Mr. Dewey: "Here is the whole outlook of the New Deal. The established plants are all right. But the new plants, the new adventures, the new industries, are unnecessary and even possibly undesirable. With this philosophy I totally and absolutely disagree."

New Frontiers

And of the promise, the new frontiers that beckon to the creativeness and the faith of the economic pioneers of the 1940's:

Mr. Hopkins: "The disappearance of the geographic frontier does not mean the disappearance of the economic frontier. It is true that world markets under existing conditions of international anarchy beyond our control offer more limited opportunities for the export of our goods and our capital than once was the case. Our home market, on the other hand, is limitless. A rising standard of living can provide an indefinitely expanding market for the fruits of our expanding productive capacity. We have only begun to fulfill the limited promise of America."

"The vast potential expansion that awaits us in this direction may be illustrated by the fact that in 1935-36 there were more than 12,000,000 families whose incomes were below $1,000 a year. If the incomes of all these families had averaged $1,000 a year, or less than $20 a week, their annual expenditures would have been greater by about $4,000,000,000."

Parallel Thoughts

Mr. Dewey: "Here in America we have the manpower, the wealth, the natural resources, the genius to invent and create. We have the industrial skill to release that ever-flowing stream of new inventions and greater productivity wherein lies the future of our own America. I don't say to you, close your eyes and have faith—I say to you, open your eyes, look around you and be convinced."

Mr. Hopkins: "To look at the problem from the point of view of prices rather than income, a vast potential market awaits further progress in mass-production techniques. A vast potential demand for houses and electric power investment awaits the reduction of construction costs and of electric rates.

"In these two fields alone we have a foreseeable investment frontier of tremendous dimensions awaiting the successful adaptation of modern technology to supply present needs. Additional billions of investment would be required by the industries which serve those directly involved. The release of potential consumption through lowering costs and prices can open the floodgates of investment."

Mr. Dewey: "Let us know the truth that the frontiers of social and economic expansion of America have not yet been discovered; that there is room and plenty in all this land for all the young men and women who are growing up in it; and that there is work to do for them and all that follow."

Both Sides Confident

It is not plausible that Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Dewey are collaborating in their public declarations but it is pleasantly apparent that they have unwittingly joined forces to give assurance that the American economic machine is not stalled at dead center, and even if it has been, it needn't remain so.

Secretary Hopkins emphasizes in his report that the conquest of these new frontiers is not an easy task and warned that none should be misled as to the nature of the difficulties that lie ahead in exploiting them. Delineating the joint and separate responsibilities of business, labor and government, he says:

"Business: There is necessary a general readjustment of pricing policies to the requirements of modern mass consumption. A bold forward-looking price policy to tap larger markets would go a long way in creating investment opportunities now lacking.

"Labor: High wage rates are not always synonymous with high annual income for the workers. It is the latter which is the primary objective.

"Government: Today the Federal Government can restore optimism through a guaranty that the risks of periodic breakdowns will be eliminated, that the consumers' market will expand, and that the process of intensive exploitation can be safely undertaken."

Believe it or not, we are persuaded that government reports make interesting reading, and they often contain information!

This Flag Flew in the Arctic

© Harris & Ewing

Item in National Flag Exhibit

These 38 stars and 13 stripes flew over Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greeley's headquarters in the Arctic Regions from 1881 to 1884 at what at that time was "Farthest North." Dorothy Martin and Garfield Lucas admire it.

Swedes Assail Propaganda Of Nazi Bureau

STOCKHOLM—Indignation over growing German propaganda activities in Sweden was expressed recently by Dagens Nyheter, one of Stockholm's leading dailies, in an article attacking German attempts to spread propaganda through the German Travel Bureau here.

The travel bureau, which recently moved into larger quarters on one of Stockholm's main streets, informs the passer-by through its show windows that England is attempting to enlist Belgium in the war on the side of the Allies through financial pressure.

Labeling the display as "an original addition to foreign propaganda in our country," the article goes on to state that "whatever one can say against such a form of propaganda, there is always one thing to its favor; it clearly indicates its place of origin. The Swedish people can, through access to a more general material, form their own opinion in a conflict which no-one can see with indifference. If, however, one notices this new form of agitation, it is particularly in order to see how far it will go. The first samples show that the travel bureau does not limit itself to news from its own side, but quickly lets its news also take care of what happens on the opposite side. . . . For the time being it is best to wait and see, in the hope that somewhere there is a limit that cannot be exceeded. But it is certainly possible to conjecture that propaganda in this form defeats its aim."

Another window of the bureau displayed photographs from Thorn Kraukau, Bromberg, and other former Polish towns, carrying the caption, "Germany—the bearer of culture to the East."

"Perhaps some onlookers let their thoughts wander to other pictures from Poland, reproduced in recent newspapers—pictures which do not show these buildings in such a good condition," the article added.

Meanwhile German propaganda activity in private life was reported in a recent incident in which a local officer's wife received a letter from the German Legation in Stockholm stating that she would henceforth be barred from visiting Germany because of derogatory remarks relative to Reichführer Hitler allegedly uttered by the lady at a private dinner party.

Another letter from the German Legation to a local businessman's wife was reported to have informed the lady that unless she refrained from allegedly untrue remarks relating to Germany her husband's business connections with Germany would be cut off.

Washington Sideglances

How the President's message to Congress is whipped into shape—Financial expert vs. budget balancer—Watch your coat at Cabinet meetings—Power of the press wins recognition.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

State of the Nation: President Roosevelt was so anxious to get started on his annual message to Congress this week that he didn't even get all his Christmas presents unwrapped.

How does such a message take shape? Long before actual time for writing, the President jots down thoughts as they come to him from time to time. When time for drafting arrives, the President gathers all these together, calls in Miss Paula Tully, ace White House stenographer, and begins to dictate. Then the President makes inserts and additions. Sometimes the message is rewritten three or four times before it actually goes to the mimeograph machine.

Lesson in Figures: The President also has to put the finishing touches on a budget message, to go to Congress the day after his annual message.

While the multitude of fiscal details is handled by the Bureau of the Budget, the President has to advise on general policy and write a proper introduction to pave the way for Congressional consideration.

When the budget message is finished, the President will call newspapermen from each Washington Bureau for their annual arithmetic lesson.

Where, but in a democracy?: The budget press conference is for "financial experts" only. Aware of this ruling, President Roosevelt once pretended to sneer when a certain Chicago newspaperman entered.

Derisively he pointed to the "financial expert."

"Budget balancer," the newsman sneered back.

In the best circles: Men come out of President Roosevelt's office so absorbed in what they have been discussing that mix-ups in hats and coats are not unusual.

In a hurry to get back to the Justice Department after a Cabinet meeting the other day, the Attorney General grabbed a coat belonging to the Secretary War. But the Secretary of War caught up with him before he left the front door and a White house doorman found Mr. Murphy's coat for him. There wasn't much similarity between the Cabinet overcoats, either.

It all depends: The State Department this week issued a statement pointing to an analysis by James S. Twohey Associates of New York, showing that 82 per cent of the country's newspapers were supporting Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade program editorially.

Newspapermen were amused. Since when, they asked, has the Roosevelt Administration, put any weight on newspaper editorials as an index of public opinion?

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New Flood of Federal Checks For Security Plan Thousands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — A new outpouring of Government checks will begin with the advent of 1940.

They will go monthly to thousands of workers who have paid money into Uncle Sam's gigantic social security fund since 1935, have now reached the age of 65 and are willing to retire.

The Social Security Board is counting on approximately 912,000 persons drawing old-age benefit payments during 1940, though thus far only about 20,000 claims have been filed.

Whether this indicates a reluctance on the part of many persons 65 and over to retire from active jobs in order to receive annuity payments or is due merely to a lack of knowledge that claims must be filed, it is difficult to say.

Initiation of payments on Jan. 1—for which checks will reach the first beneficiaries about Feb. 1—will set into motion the last phase of the Social Security Act, passed in 1935, as a keystone in the New Deal program.

Based on Deposits

For some time now, Federal and state Governments together have been making monthly assistance grants to the needy aged, but the new distribution will not be based on need. It will depend upon the sums the worker has deposited with the Federal Government since the social security system was set up in 1935.

Benefit checks will run not less than $10 a month and they may theoretically run as high as $85 a month eventually, though to get the top-size check a man would have had to contribute to the social security fund for 40 years, be able to show an average of $250 a month in earnings throughout that period, and have a wife over 65 dependent on him.

Government statisticians estimate that payments for retired single men will average about $26 a month for life. The estimated average for a married man who receives a supplemental benefit for his wife will be about $39.

The Social Security Board expects to disburse about $114,000,000 in old-age benefit payments during 1940. This will go to 485,000 primary old-age beneficiaries—that is, persons 65 or older—who are fully insured in their own right; 125,000 wives and 20,000 widows over 65 years old; 78,000 young widows with dependent children; 194,000 dependent children; and 10,000 dependent parents.

Congress first provided that only retired workers should get annuity payments, originally scheduled to begin in 1942, but continued pressure from Townsendites and other advocates of more liberal pensions, resulted in amendments at the last session putting security on a family unit basis and advanced the date of first payments to 1940.

Under New Payments

The three groups of persons entitled to benefits under the newly effective section:

1. Wage earners 65 or more years old, who decide to retire and who have sufficient wage credits from jobs covered by the act; the wives of such workers if or when they are 65; or any children under 16, or 18, if attending school.

2. Widows at age 65; widows, regardless of age, if there are young children; and dependent children themselves until age 16 or 18 if they are regularly attending school.

3. Surviving parents of the wage earner, at age 65, if they were dependent on him at the time of his death, and if he leaves no widow or child.

The benefits payable to a worker's family are based on what he himself would get. A widow receives three-fourths; the wife of an annuitant, each child, or each dependent parent gets one-half.

Persons who received a lump-sum payment under the original social security program may now file a claim for monthly benefits.

If a man reaches 65 and continues to work, his insurance wage credits are increased as long as he remains in employment covered by the program. A person with monthly earnings of less than $15 a month will not be considered "working."

Jobs covered by the Federal old-age annuity plan, generally speaking, are jobs in factories, shops, mines, mills, stores, offices, and other places of business. Jobs not covered are those in agriculture, domestic service, in Government service, and work for religious, charitable, and certain other non-profit organizations.

Evolution of American Flag Is Shown in National Museum

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Stars and Stripes, evolved from the American colonists' desire for conciliation with England, outlived all banners born of resentment.

So concludes Theodore T. Belote, Curator of the Division of History at the United States National Museum, who is in charge of the most complete museum display on the history of the United States flag ever assembled.

Two distinct types of flags were popular among the colonists. One was a "compromise" type, of which the "Grand Union" was the outstanding example. Along with 13 alternate red and white stripes, representing the 13 colonies, the "Grand Union" carried a British Union Jack in the upper inner corner, indicating the colonists' hope that difficulties with the "Mother Country" would soon be settled.

It was the "Grand Union" motif that was carried over to the Stars and Stripes, officially adopted by Congress on June 14, 1777 as the flag of the United States. Since the colonies had by that time proclaimed their freedom from England, the Union Jack was superseded by 13 white stars on a blue field to which additional stars have been added as each new state entered the Union.

Snake Flag Soon Forgotten

The second type, hastily devised to express anger and resentment at the colonies' treatment at the hands of England, typified by the rattlesnake "Don't Tread on Me" banner, were soon forgotten, says Mr. Belote.

He quotes John Paul Jones as saying he never could understand how a "venomous serpent could be the emblem of a brave and honest folk fighting to be free."

While the Museum's display contains no sketches or originals of flags whose existence was hitherto unknown, this is the first time any museum has handled the history of the flag in an adequate manner, Mr. Belote believes. He was assisted by a WPA artist.

To many the most surprising feature of Mr. Belote's research is his skepticism over the legend of Betsy Ross as the first maker of the Stars and Stripes.

"As was proper and fitting, the flag was designed in Philadelphia in 1777, but we are not acquainted with the actual maker of the first flag and we must accept the Betsy Ross legend as theory rather than fact," he says.

The display takes the flag from pre-Revolutionary days, to the day in 1912 when a standard arrangement of the 48 stars in all United States flags flown in government service was established by President Taft.

Famous Flags Shown

Famous original flags of history on display at the Museum include:

The flag owned by Capt. William Driver, of Salem, Mass., and called by him "Old Glory." He is believed to have been the first to apply that term of reverence to the flag.

The flag taken by Maj. Gen. Adolphus W. Greeley on his arctic exploration of half a century ago, the flag flying from 1881-1884 over the Lady Franklin Arctic Expedition headquarters.

The flag flown on the U. S. S. Monitor during its engagement with the Merrimac in 1862.

The flag which flew over Ft. McHenry in 1814 and which inspired Francis Scott Key to write the "Star Spangled Banner."

The "peace flag" presented to Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary by the D. A. R. and displayed by him at the North Pole in 1909.

Florida Governor Wars on Gambling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — "Stop Gambling" orders of Gov. Fred P. Cone are in "full force and effect" throughout Florida in an anti-gambling drive. Every effort is being made to prevent the vacation State "from being turned into a haven for gamblers, racketeers, and gangsters during the winter season."

Governor Cone has directed sheriffs "to close up and keep closed all gambling of every kind and nature, such as roulette, bookmaking, crap games, marble boards, pintable machines, slot machines, bolita, and other gambling devices."

He said he had information that "gamblers being driven from other states, intended to come to Florida and engage in this practice." But he promised to do all he could "to protect the people of Florida and their visitors from being preyed upon by underworld parasites."

Orchestral School Opens in the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Columbia Music Festival Association's annual orchestra school began activities among schools of the State and will continue through March 16, 1940, with Hans Schwieger as director.

This training organization offers, free of charge, instructions in 10 orchestral instruments to all residents of the State. Other instruments will be added if and when there is a demand. The primary objective is to teach South Carolinians, especially students, symphony orchestra work. It is said to be the only orchestra school in the South.

A Southern symphony orchestra will be formed with a seven-week orchestra season, beginning the first of the year. The orchestra will be available for concerts outside of Columbia and will be professional. Comprising its personnel will be teachers in the school, musicians of this area experienced in orchestra work and about 30 professionals brought to this State for the season.

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Neutrals and Australia Contribute to Nazi Fund

NEW YORK—All neutral European countries and also Australia, the latter at war with Germany, are among those from whom contributions have been received for the musical entertainment of German soldiers, according to the German Railway Information office here. So far, over a million marks in money, and for 600,000 marks materials of different kinds have been donated. This coming Sunday the twentieth of the so-called "Wunschkonzerte" for the troops in the field will go on the air.

Substitute Dutch Art Display

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The old masters of the Rijksmuseum, now stored away in bombproof shelters, have given place to a grand display of contemporary Dutch art.

As the exhibition is one of applied art, five Rijksmuseums would have been necessary to house, if exhibited, the whole art of the Netherlands. Certain limits had, therefore, to be set.

In the arrangements of the exhibition the aim has been to obtain an appropriate setting for the various categories. For instance, plastic work is shown in one room, drawings in another, and pastels in yet another. Different schools have been kept together, as far as possible, so as to give a comprehensive idea of each. For this reason religious pictures have been kept apart, as have those showing the revival of The Hague School, those exhibiting French influence, and those representing folklore, and so on.

The organizers of the exhibition were at first somewhat staggered by the volume of works sent in. But, according to Dr. Schmidt-Dagener, the average quality was unusually high and bore the impress of serious study. Present day art in Holland has, therefore, succeeded in holding its own even under the exacting test of being exhibited on walls which hitherto have been hung only with the finest pictures. The hanging committee has been no respector of persons, choice having been made entirely in regard to talent and merit.

The hope has been expressed that this exhibition may result in bringing the country's artists into contact with a much wider circle of the community.

The National Advisory Committee for commissioning artists is to meet and make a choice of purchases. Each artist is entitled to submit four works.

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U. S. Faces the New Year With Confidence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — America faces a new year—a new decade—in a mood both sober and confident.

America, like every other Nation, is sobered by the war and its cruel travail.

America is confident, in a sense even buoyant, because it is conscious of its constructive role in the world as the most powerful neutral and the most influential democracy.

The sober buoyancy that is apparent at the capital does not spring from national pride nor from smug isolation; it springs from the people's conviction that in this world crisis the role of a powerful neutral can be constructive, and positive, and moral; and that its duty as an influential democracy is to preserve democracy—to preserve democracy by cherishing it in thought and deed, by enriching it in practice.

It is not accidental that at this moment of humanity's testing the Chief Executive of the United States has acted to turn the thought of men everywhere to religion and to the role of spiritual thinking in controlling the conflicting forces of the present struggle and in building a moral and Christian basis for a future peace.

In his appeal to religious forces—to spiritually minded people—it is evident that the President responded not only to his own inner promptings but to the genuine readiness of religious men and women to give something of spiritual fulfillment to the world's sorest human need—the establishment of the brotherhood of man here and now.

The closing words of the President's Christmas prayer was an appeal to selfless living which bespeaks national sentiment at this moment of looking ahead.

"Let us in the Nations which live at peace," said the Chief Executive, "forbear to give thanks only for our good fortune in our peace.

"Let us pray that we may be given the strength to live for others—to live more closely to the words of the Sermon on the Mount and to pray that peoples in the Nations which are at war may also read, learn and inwardly digest these deathless words.

"May their import reach into the hearts of all men and all nations."

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War Shifts From Western Front

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE ON THE MAGINOT LINE, France, Dec. 30—Viewed from the Western Front, the war, after four months of stalemate, appears increasingly to have shifted elsewhere.

As the end of the year drops the white curtain of midwinter on the first phase of the conflict, here at the front itself the conviction steadily increases that the New Year will witness the second stage of the struggle marked by two separate aspects:

1. A continued stationary state of siege here in the west;

2. International diplomatic and military "flanking" movements extending the conflict to new fronts elsewhere—possibly in Scandinavia, in the Balkans, or in Asia Minor.

Fighters in the Maginot Line with whom I have talked, from a General commanding one of the prinicpal armies down to a Poilu in a pillbox, all are convinced, first, that they can and will hold the line here indefinitely against any attacks; secondly, that this being so, the actual war is more likely to be transferred to other fronts.

No Easy End Expected

Expert military strategists in France, both at the front and in Paris, regard the situation without any illusions as to an early or easy end to the conflict, but also without the slightest doubt as to the ultimate victory of the Allies. Most of those I questioned looked for a long war—although they did not entirely outrule the possibility of some sudden surprise, such as a collapse in Germany—and they believed the present Russo-Finnish war was the first stage in the spreading of the German conflict to other fronts.

Whatever the diplomats in London and Paris may say, the soldiers at the front, like, for that matter, most of the ordinary people in England and France, already consider the couregeous fight put up by the Finns as an integral part of their own war.

My visit to the Maginot Line—where I am able to inspect fully the complete working of the underground system which one day will rank with the erect Wall of China, and the Pyramids as one of the structural wonders of the world—brings home as only seeing for oneself can, the virtual impregnability of the French frontier fortifications.

Among military observers on the spot, who have had a chance to see not only the completed Maginot Line but the tremendous supplementary works now being constructed behind it, opinion prevails that the Germans are unlikely even to try to break through; and that if they did try they would fail with tremendous losses.

But there is an equally prevalent conviction that the German Siegfried Line, or West Wall, though lacking the phenominally permanent character of France's underground war machine, would be almost equally costly for the French to attack.

It is for this reason that, viewing Europe's war from the Western Front, one is inclined to see it being fought mainly elsewhere.

Allied Morale Maintained

Leaving out of consideration as belonging to the future such potential geographic fronts as Scandinavia, the Balkans, Turkey, or Afghanistan, there remain four other main fronts where war is at present actively under way—moral, economic, naval and air.

In this conflict where the inactivity of the siege and blockade play such a large part, morale is bound to play a vital role. On this front it is clear that France and Britain begin the year with excellent and unshaken morale, both at and behind the lines. There have been doubts expressed in Britain, for example, as to the ability of the French soldier to stand the strain of prolonged inactivity. What I saw in forts, blockhouses, barracks, camps, and billets over a wide area of the French front, the talks I had with officers and noncommissioned officers and men, sights such as a cleverly illuminated and artistically decorated Christmas tree in a grim steel blockhouse on the Rhine and carved models made by a corporal and a private who for four months had held unrelieved a little log machine-gun nest in a forest near the frontier—these things and many others make it clear that there is not the slightest ground for worry about the morale of the troops at the front.

Similarly behind the lines the French people's resistance is solid. The tremendous efforts of German propaganda have not been able to weaken France's morale, nor drive a wedge between France and Britain. On the contrary the last month has seen a reinforcement of Anglo-French solidarity through the unprecedented financial and monetary accord between the two Allies which united the combined wealth and resources of the two Empires.

Economic Resources Pooled

This accord was the chief event of the month on the economic front. It represents an undeniable advantage for the Allies. The Germans have endeavored to belittle it by pointing to rationing introduced ahead of time in Britain and the meatless days decreed in France during the month. The essential aim of economic warfare, however, is to weaken the opponent by breaking down his moral resistance, as well as cutting off his essential supplies.

In this respect it is clear: 1, that the armies at the front and in camp, both in France and Britain, are abundantly supplied with food; and, 2, that the few restrictions applied to civil populations of such foods as bacon, butter, and sugar in Britain and meat and coffee in France, though they are regarded as a nuisance, have in no way affected the morale of either ally.

Can as much be said of German morale and Germany's economic position? Perhaps the best answer is that the German people, as well as the outside world, is kept in the dark as to the Reich's own situation—if necessary even by the threat of a capital penalty. This threat is employed to keep Germans from listening to English and French broadcasts in German.

In sharp contrast to this I watched French soldiers at the front who enjoyed unrestricted use of the radio, listening to and taking as a huge joke the German propaganda broadcast in French from Stuttgart.

On the sea the outstanding event of the past month was of course the sinking of the Admiral Graf Spee after its defeat by British ships. This victory, combined with undoubted progress on part of the British Navy in meeting the magnetic mine menace, already gives the advantage to the Allies on the naval front as the year ends. The Germans have issued figures of their own on the alleged Allied losses at sea, claiming the British losses to be about a third greater than those admitted by the Admiralty.

Conflict Over Shipping Losses

It is a significant comment on the accuracy of these figures that the score of ships which the Germans admit they have lost completely fail to mention 18 German prizes actually brought into British ports by the Royal Navy.

Official German news agency figures claim that 275 Allied and neutral ships, totaling over 1,000,000 tons, have been sunk between the beginning of the war and a week ago. This is far in excess of the actual figure say the British, who claim that the toll is in the neighborhood of 200 ships of some 750,000 tons.

The figures of German losses are given as only 18 German merchant ships totaling 128,000 tons. The agency says only one of these was sunk, the others succeeding in scuttling themselves. Actually 23 have been sunk and, moreover, German agency completely ignores 20 ships which have been captured.

In the air, December weather rendered the month relatively inactive. The British appear to have taken from the Germans the initiative in raids across the North Sea, but it must be recorded that the cost of these expeditions has been heavy. The air still remains the least decisive front so far and the greatest question mark.

To sum up: The Russo-Finnish conflict, viewed from the Western Front at least, appears as the first scene in the new phase of the war as 1940 opens, a phase in which military activity seems likely to spread to Scandinavia and elsewhere; while the morale of the Allies continues strong and steady and fully equal to the demands which are liable to be made upon it this year by the war on the economic, air, and naval fronts.

More Ships Pass Panama Canal In 1939 Than in 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALBOA, Canal Zone—Despite the slump caused by the war during the last three months of 1939, the traffic of ocean-going ships through the Panama Canal during the first 11 months of 1939 exceeded that of the first 11 months of 1938, according to the Panama Canal's Bureau of Statistics.

A total of 5,439 ocean-going vessels made the transit during that period compared with 5,117 ships which transited during the first 11 months of 1938. Tolls collected up to December of 1939 totaled $21,867,148.40, or more than $2,000,000 more than the toll charges collected in the similar period for 1938.

During November, 1939, a total of 489 ocean-going commercial ships transited the Canal as compared to the 505 ships in November of 1938, this November being the third heaviest month of 1939 with tolls of $1,915,075.38 collected.

Besides the 489 ocean-going ships which transited, a total of 70 small commercial vessels made the ocean-to-ocean trip and paid $2,516.40 in toll charges.

Finnish Debt Aid Asked by Hoover

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—Suspension of Finland's war debt payments was urged Dec. 29 by former President Hoover in an address marking the first large meeting in the Northwest for Finnish relief.

Mr. Hoover, in charge of the National Finnish Relief Fund Drive, told a crowd estimated at 7,500, that "if ever there was a case in history where a creditor should show his own decency by suspending payments, our Nation should do it now for Finland."

The former President stressed that Finland alone, of 15 debtor nations, has paid every installment and that, despite that country's present troubles, it made a payment to the United States only two weeks ago.

"Civilization struck a new low with the Communist attack upon peaceful Finland," Mr. Hoover asserted. "It is a sad day to every decent and righteous man and woman in the world. Whatever its terrible vicissitudes may be, the soul of this intrepid race cannot be crushed by an oppressor, for Finland—the people of Finland—will not die."

Bata Firm Protests Immigration Ruling

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Plans of the Bata Shoe Company for a $10,000,000 factory in Belcamp, Md., employing 20,000 persons "might be abandoned" due to a ruling of immigration officials, Robert L. Archer, shoe company attorney, said Dec. 29.

The company brought 72 skilled workers from Czechoslovakia to instruct new employees, but the immigration department ruled 62 of them would not be permitted to work. Mr. Archer said a modification of the order would be sought, and declared the company could not follow production plans with only 10 skilled workmen.

Youth on Guard in Forest

Canada Links Youth and Forest Programs

A National Forestry camp in Western Canada. Inset; One of the trainees in camp uniform.

Canada Trains Young Men In Forestry Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alberta—Canada's "peace" army—the Canadian National Forestry Program—is digging in for the winter months.

Operating in a program similar to the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States, the N. F. P. units are part of a national chain of camps across the Dominion in which 4,000 or more young Canadians are being trained in forestry conservation and outdoor building projects.

The war is not expected to interfere with the program which was designed along permanent lines by the Government. T. A. Crerar, Dominion Minister of Lands and Resources, has taken a personal interest in the camps and the opportunity they afford needy boys to find employment and valuable training for life.

Although a number of provinces had organized camps in forest reserves prior to 1939, giving unemployed youths practical educational and vocational training, the Dominion Government did not get into the field until a year ago when the N. F. P. setup was evolved and funds voted by Parliament. Then, augmenting the numbers of provincial training units, the Federal program set up 27 camps chiefly in national parks.

Alberta has units in Jasper, Banff, and Waterton Parks, each federal camp having a total personnel of 31. This number includes the camp director, cook, and other help. The trainees themselves assist in the kitchen, with the books and records, drive trucks, and do other tasks.

The youths drawn from the towns and cities are between 18 and 25 years of age. The enrollment is entirely voluntary and nonmilitary although uniforms are provided. Fellowship is promoted and companionable leadership helps to foster new visions and skills. Discipline is maintained but there is no regimentation.

At the Waterton Park unit the boys formed a contact with the United States CCC units in Montana and friendly games were played together. The work carried on is much the same in both organizations and is of obvious value in national parks, where important trail and road building, camp-site clearance work, etc., have been accomplished.

Damaged British Warship Reaches Port in Safety

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The British battleship torpedoed Dec. 28 by a German U-boat limped into port under her own steam yesterday, the Admiralty announced, with four missing and one injured.

The missing men were believed killed when the warship, one of Britain's 11 battleships, was damaged by a German submarine in the war at sea which thus far has cost the British 16 naval vessels.

At the same time the fishing trawler Reserecho, 258 tons, was reported to have struck a mine today in the North Sea and sank. Her crew of nine was rescued.

U-Boat Sunk

PARIS, Dec. 30 (AP)—The sinking of a German submarine by the combined efforts of a French warship and a British bombing plane was reported today.

French sources said the warship was escorting a merchant convoy when it detected a plane overhead but was unable to read the craft's wireless signals.

Finally the plane dropped smoke bombs.

Racing to the spot where the bombs fell, the ship dropped depth charges. A few seconds later, the account said, a disabled U-boat rose to the surface but went down again "obviously beyond repair."

No date was given for the sinking.

Nazi Sea Claims

BERLIN, Dec. 30 (AP)—Spokesmen here declared that Germany's undersea fleet had sunk or damaged four British capital ships with the torpedoing of a battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class west of Scotland.

German authorities, without contending that the battleship was sunk, insisted that it was damaged "severely."

On the German list this was added to:

The Royal Oak, 29,150-ton British battleship sunk at Scapa Flow by a daring submarine on Oct. 14, with the admitted lost of 810 officers and men.

Alleged damaging of the battle cruisers Hood (42,100 tons and Repulse (32,000 tons). The British Admiralty has denied both these claims.

Irish Partition Issue Stalled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Although Premier de Valera in his broadcast plea for a conference to settle war differences asked the aid of the United States in ending the partition of Ireland, there is a general feeling in the country that the war has put the partition question on ice.

It is widely thought that agitation to remove Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom and incorporate it in Eire is, in peacetime, a legitimate political policy, but that in wartime such agitation becomes an act endangering the State.

The position of those who would end partition is considered to have been made more difficult by the fact that their movement cannot claim to be entirely pacific. The extremsits in both Eire and Northern Ireland have been openly prepared to use violence.

The war has apparently driven the two parts of Ireland further apart, but there are hopes that ultimately it may bring them to greater friendship. It is considered possible that by damping the agitation against partition it will be opening the way for peaceful cooperation between Northern Ireland and Eire.

As long as Northern Ireland is afraid of attacks on its British status, from without and within, its Protestant majority is likely to remain unyielding and suspicious. Time and calmness are considered necessary to allow the growth of fresh new contacts between all three parties to the triangle of Eire, Northern Ireland and Great Britain.

As Natural Sequence

Northern Ireland is in the war in much the same way as the whole of the United Kingdom. Its parliament at Stormont reproduces the war measures taken at Westminster. Unlike the Dominions and India there was no formal statement of its belligerency, but the declaration of war in London was taken as including Northern Ireland. One important difference between the rest of Britain and Northern Ireland is that there is no conscription in Ulster.

The Conscription Act at Westminster could have been extended to Northern Ireland by an Order in Council, and Lord Craigavon, Ulster Premier, asked that it should be, but at the request of Premier de Valera this was not done. England was anxious to avoid trouble both with Eire and the northern Nationalists.

Voluntary enlistment in Ulster seems so far to be producing satisfactory numbers, both for overseas and local anti-aircraft service. British troops, aircraft and naval forces are stationed in Northern Ireland as they might be in any part of England, Wales or Scotland.

Asks No Special Favors

On the administrative side, Northern Ireland is closely linked with the special British War Ministries of Supply, Food, and Information. During the World War no part of Ireland was rationed in food, but this time Ulster is to have similar food rationing to England. Gasoline rationing is already identical. In agriculture, the same special efforts for food production are being made.

The Government at Stormont, near Belfast, has its House of Commons and Senate, but Northern Ireland also sends members to Westminster. Stormont has Home, Education, Agriculture and Labor Departments which, according to circumstances, work in greater or less conformity with their opposites in London. It is part of the constitution that Northern Ireland workers should have the same social benefits as British workers. The Northern Ireland trades unions are nearly all branches of British Trades Unions.

As to the special war expenses which have now to be borne in Northern Ireland, the imperial exchequer is making various special grants. The Northern Ireland Finance Minister, has described these as "essentially just and generous to Northern Ireland." so apart from the rise in general taxes in line with the United Kingdom, Ulster is unlikely to find its local war expenditure too irksome.

Control Ulster Parliament

The Unionists—that is, those pledged to maintain the present close connection with the United Kingdom—hold four-fifths of the seats in the present Northern Ireland Parliament which was returned in 1938. The election was fought on the challenge of Mr. de Valera's inclusion of Northern Ireland in his new Constitution for Eire and ever since 1921, Unionist governments have been elected.

The people vote almost entirely by religion, the Protestants being Unionists and the Roman Catholics Nationalists. Most people agree that the antagonism is now more political than religious, but the old religious cleavage still sets the lines for the political division.

The Nationalists would like union with Eire instead of with the United Kingdom and they range from men who are against neutrality and want to keep the British connection and the British king, to those who are complete republicans and violently anti-British.

It is agreed that the Roman Catholic Nationalists are actually about one-third of the 1,500,000 population of Northern Ireland. They hold, however, only a handful of seats in the Stormont Parliament, the rest of the Opposition being made up of Labor and Independents.

Claim Vote Known in Advance

Those opposing partition on both sides of the border, allege that this is due to Gerrymandering, which is made possible because voting by religions means that it can be known in advance how any man will throw his vote. The charge is vigorously denied by the Unionists and it would require a judicial tribunal properly to sift the evidence.

Gerrymandering is alleged chiefly in municipal elections and if it occurs here does not affect the larger issues of parliamentary elections. Mr. De Valera claims that two of the six counties of Northern Ireland and sections in three other counties, wish to be in Eire. He does not, however, ask for any alteration of the border to include these people in Eire as he wants to absorb the whole of the North.

Since neither the Eire nor the Northern Ireland Government agree to any alteration of territory this method of easing the partition question is useless.

The real reason why the Northern Nationalists make such a poor showing in Parliament is probably their disunion and the extremism of the Republican wing. Of the elected Nationalists only two take their seats, the others say they will not acknowledge Stormont at all. With about a third of the population behind it, a well-organized and constitutional nationalist party would certainly, it is considered, make itself felt at Stormont.

Youth Appeal May Help

With a moderate policy their propaganda might appeal outside their own group and perhaps break the strict voting by religion. The young in particular, it is felt, might listen to them, for they would not have been personally concerned in the strife and bitterness of 20 years ago, and Dublin has a romantic attraction for many of them. A strong moderate Nationalist party in Northern Ireland would not only make a healthy opposition at Stormont but might also have a moderating influence on Eire.

As things are, however, the moderate Nationalists are weak and the extremists alarm the man in the street with their readiness for violence. They are regarded as looking to violence, and to pressure on England and Northern Ireland by Eire or even America, instead of doing more humdrum work themselves. It is not surprising that most of the able-bodied Protestants in one district have rushed to join the special constables, and that rumor runs freely of plots of violence backed with armies from the South.

On Northern Ireland's position neither the Northern Unionists nor the Government of Eire will compromise at present, and it is felt that the only possible way of peace seems to be maintenance of the status quo. Any crisis over partition during the war would, it is thought almost certainly lead to violence and be disastrous both for Eire and Northern Ireland. The Northern Unionists do not admit that it would serve the British Empire for them to leave England and join neutral Eire and are eager to show their affection for the British connection by active participation in the war.

Presses of Europe Roll—Recording Colorful Texts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Government presses of Europe's warring nations are pouring forth books on the origin of the war—blue books, yellow books, white books, and the like.

"Why do governments give their official publications the names of colors?" many persons ask.

Originally, such special political books received their names because they really were bound in blue, yellow, white, or some other color. But nowadays the title does not always jibe with the actual color of the book. For instance, the official publications of the French Foreign Ministry are yellow books, but one may find them bound in gray, white, or some other color in addition to yellow.

Choice of Colors

British official publications are called blue books; those of Germany, white books; of Italy, green books; of Spain, red books; of Belgium, gray books; of Portugal, white books; of Mexico, red books, and of Japan, gray books.

The Netherlands Government recently issued an "orange book," reciting in a series of documents the course of its neutrality.

British "blue books" are infrequent. As in the case of the famous one issued shortly after the start of the war, they usually are comprehensive compilations of documents, spanning months or perhaps years, intended to establish a historical "case" for past action and policy.

In addition, Britain issues many "white papers," usually comparatively brief pamphlets announcing some specific decision or action, such as yearly defense estimates, the report of a royal commission, and the like. Recently, "white papers" have been used to supplement the wartime "blue book."

During the World War the United States issued a series of white books devoted mostly to the correspondence between this Government and belligerents relating to our neutrality position. Since the war this Government has not put out any white books.

Patriotic

In 1917 the Government publicity service under George Creel issued a series of books bound in white, with red, white, and blue colors in the upper left corner. They explained why and how the United States entered the war.

The State Department publishes annual foreign relations volumes giving the diplomatic correspondence with foreign governments during a certain year. They are bound in red and are sometimes referred to as red books, although a few persons have preferred to call them ruby books.

During the World War, Russia published an orange book, Austria a red book, Serbia a blue book After the war a black book of Russian war diplomatic correspondence was printed in Paris.

So many volumes, official and unofficial about the World War have come from the presses that a bibliography of several hundred pages has been published.

Canadian Gold Nuggets Seen as Early as 1534

OTTAWA—As far back as 1534 Jacques Cartier, the intrepid French navigator, took back with him to the King of France gold nuggets he had obtained in trade from the natives of what is now eastern Canada.

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Germany Living Off Fat of Czechs' Land

The writer of the accompanying dispatch has just completed an extensive tour of the province of Bohemia-Moravia to assess conditions in the former Czechoslovakia, now under German rule.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Dec. 30—Solid hams and great bundles of all kinds of food showing through the windows of passenger trains arriving in Berlin from Prague are the current symbol of the economic asset Germany gained for its war effort against the Allies when it took Bohemia and Moravia.

These particular hams, which porters handle almost with awe, do not, of course, in themselves go very far to feed Germany's millions. They are merely the rewards which Germans enjoy who have business in the Protectorate or who obtain much envied permissions to visit Prague on fee days.

Unseen in the passenger stations is the steady stream of supplies of all kinds moving into Germany from what once was Czechoslovakia and what still is one of Germany's richest provinces.

Germany can put down on its balance sheet for the Protectorate many valuable credits against one debit item and find an immensely valuable net gain from ownership of the best part of former Czechoslovakia.

Troops Balance

The debit item is the military force which must be maintained, since the removal of troops would undoubtedly result in an immediate Czech uprising against the German regime. But this is not necessarily a heavy debit.

All troops must go to rest in billets periodically after front line service. The Protectorate becomes in effect a luxury rest area for troops whose service is considered particularly meritorious. The region is therefore no drain on forces available for the Western Front.

A large proportion of the troops one sees in Prague are storm troopers, not regulars. Further no large number of troops is essential to the retention of the Protectorate so long as German arms elsewhere are unlamaged. Even if all the rumors are true of the number of rifles and machine guns hidden by the Czechs before the German occupation, the fact still remains that the Czechs have no means of challenging troops supplied with tanks and heavy artillery.

The Czechs themselves believe, rightly or wrongly, that Prague is ringed with German siege guns able to blow the city to shreds in short order at the first sign of revolt. The Czechs are far from ready as yet to sacrifice their beloved Capital for a futile rising, and they have had ample opportunity to look down the barrels of German guns.

On Nov. 18, the day after the closing of the universities, troops marched through Prague. They took an hour to pass a given point, and the ammunition belts were conspicuously evident in the machine guns. So on the debit side, Germany needs list primarily the maintenance of troops who would have to rest anyway.

Against this debit is the essential productivity of the country. The Czech gold reserve, military equipment, raw material, and reserves confiscated after the occupation long since have been taken off the books and fed into the German war chest, although some materials are still being shipped. But even with those assets eliminated from computation there still remains the real military asset.

Possession of the Protectorate which has a normal net food surplus is a great help to Germany which has a normal food deficit. This Czech surplus is being considerably enhanced by drastic reduction in the normal Czech food consumption by ration cards which were effective except in restaurants Dec. 15 and which are now being applied to restaurants.

Elimination of nonessential imports obviates the necessity of exports in exchange for further increasing the food surplus available for Germany.

At the moment Germany is not making full use of the Czech industrial potential but rather is holding it in reserve. With enforced lower consumption of all consumer goods through the German-controlled area, actually the demand is insufficient to keep all industrial plants both in Germany and in the Protectorate operating full time.

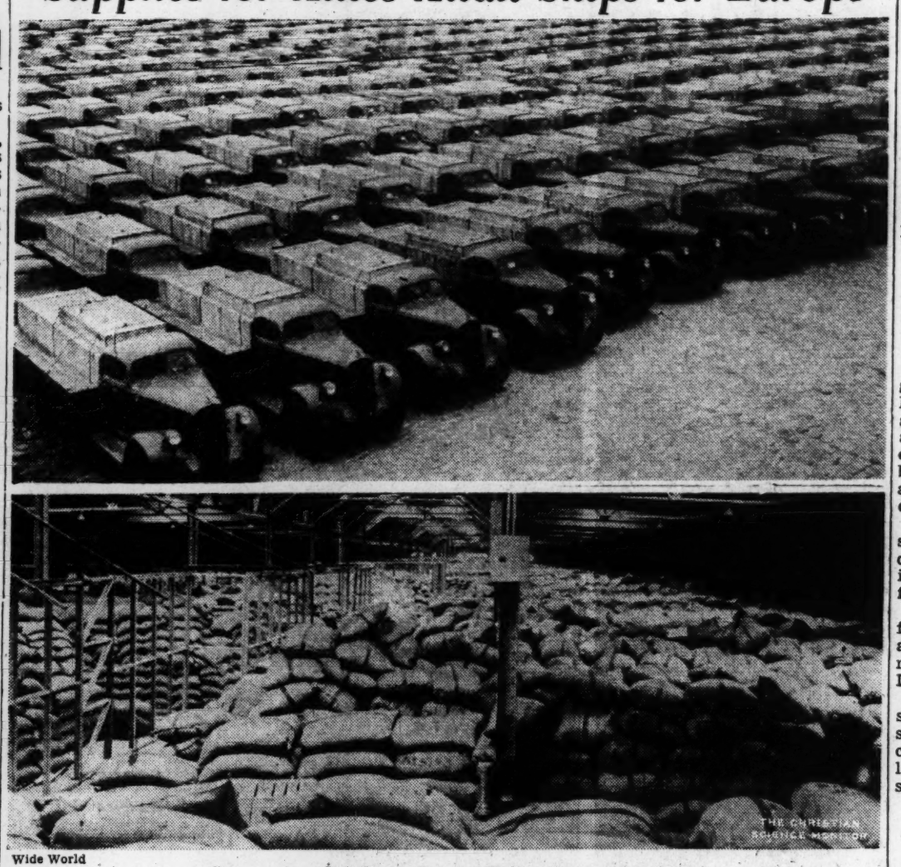
German factories get the preference for existing business, and all raw material reserves are being conserved for the future. As a result there are many idle plants in the Protectorate.

Bata, Czech shoe firm, is expected to exhaust its leather reserves by March. The glove industry is finished. Textile mills average about half time. But the plant capacity remains as a valuable asset available to Germany within the limits of the ability of German economy to supply the raw materials.

Czech man power, unusuable in the German Army, constitutes a major economic asset which is beginning to be utilized. The number of Czechs publicly registered as having gone to Germany for work is about 50,000. But estimates of those unregistered would indicate that a total of probably 100,000 Czechs already are working in Germany.

A new law makes any unemployed Czech and his tools subject to the call of German labor authorities for use anywhere at their discretion. It means Germany will be able to utilize the full reserve of Czech unemployed whenever necessary.

Supplies for Allies Await Ships for Europe



Wide World

Scenes at the Free Port of Stapleton, N. Y.

Above: Some of the 2,500 trucks awaiting shipment to European belligerents at Stapleton, N. Y. Below: This is a view of only one deck of the piers at Stapleton with 9,000 tons of foodstuffs on it slated for England and France. Supplies valued at $18,500,000 are in storage at the free port.

Supplies for Allies Jam U. S. Free Port

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Tangible evidence of the aid being given the Allies and, to a lesser extent, to Finland in the present armed conflicts in Europe is had at the New York Foreign Trade Zone, a free port, at Stapleton, S. I., where more than $18,500,000 worth of bombers, trucks, trench diggers, tinned beef and other goods await the arrival of Allied and neutral shipping to transport them to the war zones.

The demand for storage space at the free port occasioned by the wars has so taxed the facilities of the port that operators have asked the Dock Commission of New York for two additional piers. Operators of the zone said they had 50,000 tons of cargo for which they cannot find room and bookings for space run six months in advance.

The free zone is the center of shipping activities for materials consigned to warring nations because storage facilities—so necessary when merchant shipping schedules are upset by war—are available there which cannot be found elsewhere.

Transshipment Point

The zone is outside the territory of the United States so far as the collection of customs is concerned. Goods from other countries may enter there without payment of duty and remain until imported or transshipped. Thus products from South America may be unloaded there to be picked up by British vessels for transshipment home without payment of customs.

Almost covering the available lots enclosed behind a barbed-wire fence stand 1,500 motor trucks painted a shade greener than the familiar olive drab of World War days. These have been bought by France and will be used to transport troops. Crates wired to truck bodies carry spare parts, canvas covers and machine-gun mountings. Five hundred more trucks will join them within a few days.

Not far from these trucks stand another 1,000 trucks which will carry French provisions and equipment.

In all, about 6,000 trucks will arrive at the zone within the next two months to be stored until freight steamships can be brought here to carry them to Britain and France.

Sixty dark brown, camouflaged reconaissance bombers also are in the zone, part of an order for 250 built for the British at a cost of $25,000,000.

Planes for Finland

Twenty crated bombing planes destined for Finland were lined up in the zone yesterday ready for shipment to Finland by way of Sweden.

Near one of the piers are 13 trench diggers, huge power shovels costing $3,000 each, consigned to France. This number will be augmented by 270 soon.

Inside crowded sheds are piled approximately 500,000 cases of Argentine beef, estimated to be worth $3,500,000. Bales and bags of sisal and ixtle, fibers used to make rope, also lie in port waiting to be shipped to Britain for use in the Royal Navy.

Under private management, business conducted by the Foreign Trade Zone Operators, Inc., has forged ahead. In the year ending Jan. 31, 1938, when the zone was operated by the city, 11,000 tons of cargo valued at $1,500,000 was received. In the first year of operation by the operators, who took over on May 15, 1938, cargo valued at $8,000,000 and weighing 68,000 tons was received. For the six months ending Oct. 31, last, 63,000 tons of cargo, valued at $14,984,000, was unloaded in the zone.

Fewer Women in Overall Jobs As Germany 'Digs In' at Home

BERLIN (AP)—German women are playing a smaller wartime role than had been expected of them, for Germany has discovered they are not needed.

Since the early days of September, when women were asked in the first flush of the war to don overalls, and do men's work, Germany has found that her manpower is sufficient both to fill regiments and to keep the home front operating.

As a result, recruiting of women for jobs as industrial workers, streetcar conductors, mail carriers, taxi drivers and office employees has stopped. The number actually given work is considered a military secret.

Generally, the failure to employ women is welcomed here, for the Nazis believe that women's place primarily is in the home.

An Untapped Reserve

The knowledge that there remains an almost untapped reserve of feminine workers also gives the Nation a comfortable feeling.

Workmen assigned to peaceful chores are to be seen everywhere in the Reich, in cities, towns, villages and countryside.

On a trip through central Germany an Associated Press correspondent noted more men than women at work in the fields. At one time more than 200,000 Polish prisoners were scattered about the country working on farms and these prisoners undoubtedly have lessened somewhat the need for women workers.

Incidentally, farming communities do not notice rationing. Producing butter, milk and pork, they have enough to eat. In a mountain village, choice of home-prepared meats of a half-dozen varieties was found and plenty of milk and rich, yellow butter.

Cities Feel Rationing

One small farming community delivers daily 1,100 pounds of butter to be sent to Berlin and other cities. City dwellers are the ones who bear the burden of food rationing.

In the country, there are few signs of war any place within 200 miles of the Western Front.

Women whose husbands have been called to the colors have not had to work to keep their families going. Through Government subsidies and the frequent practice of employers continuing to pay wages for men who have become soldiers, these families have been able to get along—some of them even better than previously.

Wives receive payments from the Government varying in accordance to where they live and what their husbands earned, up to a certain maximum.

Some Wives Make "Profit"

In Berlin, the lowest amount received is $25.80 a month, plus full rent and other concessions. For each child, $10.40 is added. The husbands in the Army receive tobacco and 40 cents daily, and spend very little.

If the husband's employer adds his regular wage to this, the wife is at least $25.80 a month and her rent ahead of her peacetime household budget.

Large factories, while not obliged to do so, mostly are continuing their payrolls. Experts in the matter say that they do so because otherwise the money would be taxed away by the Government. They prefer to give it to the employes and thus retain good will.

Allies Strive for Air Mastery With Faster American Planes

WASHINGTON (AP) — French and British inquiries have indicated to well-informed sources here that the Allies contemplate more than doubling their purchases of American-made warplanes to arm for air battles which they appear to consider inevitable.

Contracts for 4,000 or more craft have been given American plants in the last 18 months—for pursuit planes that have proved their military worth over the German West Wall, bombers, attack bombers, and other types.

Though British and French plants together have stepped up their output to 1,500 or more planes a month, aviation circles believe that they still may trail Germany's productive capacity. The American aviation industry, which officials have estimated can produce 1,000 planes a month without further major expansion, is looked to for the decisive margin.

France has increased to 850 an order with a single manufacturer for (Curtiss) pursuit planes which appear to have proved at least a match for Germany's famous Messerschmidt fighters. Inquiries hint that actually thousands more of these and other American pursuit planes may be contracted for next year.

The French appear chiefly interested in the pursuit, or fighter, type, whereas the British have concentrated recently on new-style attack bombers.

The British Air Ministry has started discussions about a possible $40,000,000 order for attack bombers credited with speeds approaching 400 miles an hour. These were said to be improved models of 270 attack bombers which the Douglas Aircraft Company is filling for France at a cost of about $27,000,000, and at least to approach the performance of the newest American Army craft of the type.

As long as the foreign orders do not interfere with prior contracts with the American Army and Navy, the War and Navy Departments show no signs of objecting. Before a plane is released for sale abroad by the Joint Aeronautical Board, Army and Navy officials must determine that American military secrets are not being betrayed, and that even more efficient planes are available for the United States.

One effect of the huge British-French order is to put American plane designers and manufacturers into competition with Germany's craftsmen.

Reports from London and Berlin that Germany is beginning to use against British bombers a new two-engine Messerschmidt flying 379 miles an hour were followed last week by an announcement that new and more powerful motors have been put into the Curtiss-Hawk planes such as already have been delivered to France.

The planes already in service have motors of about 1,000 horsepower, whereas the later models, it was said, will have nine-cylinder air cooled motors developing 1,200 horsepower.

British and French airmen have reported to American aviation quarters that both the British Spitfires and American Curtiss fighters have proved superior to the newest German planes of their type.

Finns Dig In For Expected Drive by Reds

By the Associated Press

Finland prepared for a renewed Russian thrust today following two Red drives on the Karelian Isthmus in which the Finnish Command reported as many as 900 Russian fatalities.

[Copenhagen reports said Finnish ski scouts had cut off 10,000 Russian troops from communications with their base on the Central Finland border near Salla.]

In fighting Dec. 29 new Russian gunds, according to the Finnish News Agency, were brought into action in what was meant to be another drive through the center of the Salla sector. But the attack bogged down when Soviet planes and the new cannon fired on their own infantrymen.

Latest Finnish communiqué showed that a Russian attempt to capitalize on the long-range shelling had been beaten off after heavy fighting on the Isthmus.

The Finns reported 600 Russian fatalities at Kelja, on the Isthmus, and that 300 Russian casualties resulted from fighting on the Sysky Lake sector Dec. 27.

The Red air force in raids across southwestern Finland, bombed several railway junctions and sea coast towns during the brief daylight hours with undetermined results.

'Foreign Legion'

By the Associated Press

Foreign volunteers to support Finland in its struggle increased with the reported departure Dec. 29 of the fourth contingent of Swedish volunteers from Stockholm.

At the same time numbers of Swedish medical men and ambulance workers are soon to leave. Numerous high army officers are resigning their commissions for service in Finland.

In one Stockholm factory, 1,100 workers voted to contribute one day's pay to Finland. They chose to work on a holiday, when their wages were doubled.

The first contingent of Finnish volunteers from Canada arrived at Helsingfors Dec. 30.

Stokowski Seeks Musicians From N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J. — Leopold Stokowski, Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, has written to Gov. A. Harry Moore in quest of two or three talented young musicians to represent New Jersey in an all-American symphony orchestra to be assembled for a tour of Latin America next summer.

The object, he said, "is to express through great and inspired music the good will and friendly neighborliness between the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere."

The group will be composed of more than 100 members and include musicians from all of the 48 States. The National Youth Administration is co-operating.

Governor Moore has referred the communication to Dr. Charles H. Elliott, State Commissioner of Education, with the proposal he make arrangements for the audition of candidates. Players of woodwind and brass instruments are particularly wanted.

No Dearth of Apples In This Arkansas Town

BENTONVILLE, Ark. (AP)—Authorities in northwest Arkansas, which prides itself in the quantity and quality of apples it grows, are nonplussed.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation shipped in three carloads of Washington apples for distribution to relief clients.

There are 30 carloads of home-grown apples in cold storage here awaiting an increase in market price.

Students Reject Slap at Soviet

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The American Student Union has rejected, 322 to 49, an amendment to a peace resolution which would have held Russia the aggressor in the war with Finland.

The one-sided vote of delegates to the fifth annual convention surprised observers. The amendment, presented by Allen Gottlieb of Harvard University, included a neutrality clause. It said:

"While the American Student Union has no sympathy for the Russian attack on Finland and specifically condemns it as a clear act of aggression, nevertheless it does not want to see our neutrality prejudiced by those acts we consider to be unneutral."

Joseph Lash, New York, Executive Director of the Union, and Miss Molly Yard, Chicago, National Chairman, urged passage of the amendment.

Herbert Witt, New York District Secretary, who presented the original peace resolution ignoring the Russo-Finnish War, argued that the convention should wait for "a true valuation of conditions in Finland and Russia."

U. S. Sympathy, Cash to Turkey

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has sent the President of Turkey a message expressing his "deepest sympathy" for the distress caused by earthquakes in Anatolia.

The American Red Cross has cabled $10,000 for the relief in the district affected.

Lithuania Rebuilds Trade Lost Through Map Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania — What Lithuania lost on the German swings it hopes to gain on the Russian roundabout.

Reconstitution of the Vilna industrial region into the Lithuanian economy is expected to make up to some extent for the loss of Memel. Meanwhile, with Russian assistance Lithuania hopes that national production will not only be curtailed through war in Europe but will be strengthened and expanded.

When Germany regained Memel, Lithuania lost many of its most important industries and its only important port. Now large-scale plans have been drawn up for the establishment in Lithuanian territory of all major industries lost with Memel and for the development of new trade outlets.

Despite blockades, it is stated that no special difficulties have been experienced with regard to exports. The recently signed trade treaty with Russia, however, is expected to provide new markets for Lithuanian agricultural produce which will to some extent supersede "dangerous" markets.

New Cotton Industry

About 90 per cent of the entire Lithuanian cotton industry was concentrated in the Memel territory, where there are three quite large-scale concerns with more than 900 looms. Two of these concerns had their own spinning-mills. The loss of the Memel territory deprived Lithuania of this industry.

A plan has now been approved to establish the cotton industry in Lithuania, and thus obviate the necessity for importing all cotton fabrics from abroad. Permits have already been granted to various firms and individuals to establish weaving mills, the total number of estimated looms being 555. With the loss of Memel the national demand for cotton goods declined about 20 per cent.

The only cellulose factory in Lithuania was formerly in Memel territory. Lithuania must for the present export its pulp wood in a raw state. Erection of a large-scale cellulose factory is planned to provide a considerable quantity for export, whereby large active items would accrue to Lithuanian foreign trade.

Other Foreign Outlets

Formerly about 70 to 80 per cent of all Lithuania's foreign trade used to proceed through the port of Memel and the railway customs. Since the loss of Memel, Lithuania's foreign trade has been partly deflected through newly established customs, while too, the turnover at other custom houses has increased. About 60 per cent of exports now flow mostly through the newly established Kretinga custom house.

Oct. 15, the new 1939-'40 commercial agreement between Lithuania and the U. S. S. R. was signed at Moscow. J. Norkaitis, director of the Economic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who conducted the negotiations and signed the agreement on behalf of Lithuania, on his return to Kaunas informed the press that the new agreement would stimulate commercial relations with Soviet Russia and largely help to satisfy Lithuania's more important requirements for salt, kerosene, gasoline, sugar, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery. On the other hand, it would help to expand the market for Lithuania's agricultural products.

Gain Expected

Under the new agreement, the goods turnover with Soviet Russia is to be increased by about 50 per cent. It has been drafted with regard also to the needs of the newly acquired Vilna region, for which appropriate quantities of goods have been reserved. It is hoped that when normal living conditions have been re-established in that region, its industries, such as plywood, cardboard, and glass will contribute to Lithuania's economic progress. Until then, however, the region itself will require a great many of Lithuania's products which in normal times could be exported.

Lithuania's trade is increasing. Egg exports are approaching a record figure. Already to Oct. 20 this year the total was 96,482,160 against 85,637,808 for the same period last year.

Son of 1914 Champion In Tennis Wins $2,500

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Maurice E. McLoughlin, Jr., of Pasadena, Calif., has won $2,500 for submitting the prize-winning name for a new portable typewriter being put on the market by the Royal Typewriter Company, it was announced Dec. 30.

Mr. McLoughlin, son of the world's champion tennis player of 1914, indicated he would use the money to go back to college to study mechanical engineering.

The Royal Typewriter Company said they were not ready to release Mr. McLoughlin's winning name at this time.

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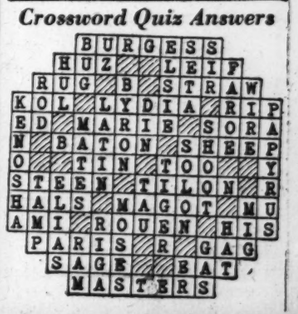
1 Sable Dyed Fitch Coat orig. 495.00, now 448.00
1 Jap Mink Coat orig. 375.00, now 284.00
2 Black Persian Coats orig. 695.00, now 595.00
1 Grey Persian Lamb Coat orig. 475.00, now 388.00
Fur Shop—Second Floor

Crossword Quiz Answers



News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Erich Leinsdorf's 'Tristan'

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Two operatic masterpieces, one tragic, one comic, that habitually come in for a large share of activity at the Metropolitan Opera House re-entered the season's picture on Dec. 21—"Tristan und Isolde" at the matinée and "The Barber of Seville" in the evening. It is hardly necessary to say that Lauritz Melchior and Kirsten Flagstad had the name parts in the former, and the Brangäne (Kerstin Thorborg), the Kurwenal (Julius Huehn), and the King Mark (Emanuel List) were more or less familiar figures here, but there was a new conductor for this week in Erich Leinsdorf, whose manifold and incessant labors had never before resulted in his directing a performance of Wagner's great love poem.

In the circumstances, to do the thing at all was an achievement, but it can hardly be maintained that all the drama and all the lyricism of the score were brought out. However, the young conductor was to be congratulated for accomplishing as much as he did. Mr. Melchior, by no means at his best vocally, was of less assistance in the sum total of effect than one might have hoped, and Mme. Flagstad, in spite of much magnificent singing, exhibited her ingrained reluctance to tackle a high C. Indeed, she didn't tackle either of the two that Wagner assigned to Isolde. For one she substituted an A, and the other and lower note disappeared immediately in the general torrent of sound.

❧ ❧ ❧

Mme. Thorborg's ability as an actress was agreeably manifest in her discharge of Brangäne's duties, and she sang with security and expressiveness, though in the song of warning she was unfortunately placed and consequently her voice failed to ring out as it ought to have done. Julius Huehn has grown in his dramatic treatment of Tristan's henchman, which now may be regarded as the best of his major roles. Mr. List intoned King Mark's lines in his customary fashion. And so "Tristan und Isolde," today the Metropolitan's best box-office draw, resumed its place in the current repertory.

"The Barber of Seville" is now handled locally as if it were frank burlesque, except where Rossini's music gets the upper hand and forbids undue liberties. Chaliapin's gargantuan Don Basilio unquestionably was to blame for the falsification, but Chaliapin was a genius, something that few of his successors could pretend to be. Norman Cordon, who on this occasion made his first local appearance as the old slyboots, has the voice for the part, but Beaumarchais' ironic comedy and Rossini's acute translation of it into tone were continually overshadowed by the Chaliapin inheritance. Louis d'Angelo, the Dr. Bartolo, was also too farcical in his behavior, for the good doctor was a substantial citizen of Seville, funny unconsciously and not through any deliberate intention. Mr. d'Angelo is a gifted comedian, quite capable of doing the part in the right vein.

Such high comedy as occasionally graced the performance was due to the contributions of Lily Pons as Rosina and Nino Martini as Count Almaviva, both of them in good voice. Richard Bonelli, the Figaro, sang well, but in his acting there was little of the sharp, mercurial factotum.

❧ ❧ ❧

The Philharmonic - Symphony concerts of the twenty-first and twenty-second began with the first performance in America of a Concerto Grosso for strings and cembalo in F major by that distinguished Venetian of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Benedetto Marcello, as transcribed by a modern musician of the requisite ability, Ettore Bonelli. The concerto is a fine work, containing in particular an Adagio of rare beauty.

For the rest of the program John Barbirolli selected Haydn's familiar symphony in C minor (B. & H. No. 9), Arensky's Variations on a Christmas Carol by Tchaikovsky for string orchestra, and two Johann Strauss numbers—the "Emperor" Waltz and the Overture to "The Gypsy Baron." It all made a delightful program and the performance was in general praiseworthy, especially in the case of the enchanting overture.

For the Philharmonic-Symphony matinée on the twenty-fourth Mr. Barbirolli devised a special Christmas program, which included the aforesaid pieces by Arensky and Johann Strauss and before them offered the eighth Concerto Grosso, in G minor, of Arcangelo Corelli for strings and either organ or cembalo (in this case the organ was used) and the first hearing in New York of "Christmas," by Jaromir Weinberger. The lovely Pastorale that ends Corelli's concerto had been discreetly reinforced by Mr. Barbirolli by the addition of certain wind instruments. The Weinberger piece contains delightful folk bits and the orchestration is extremely elaborate and of course effective.

Ben Pinchot

Luther Adler and Betty Field

in Elmer Rice's new play, "Two on an Island," which will be shown beginning Jan. 15 at the Wilbur Theater, Boston, and beginning Jan. 23 on Broadway.

Vandamm Studio

Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse

Authors of "Life With Father," at the Empire Theater in New York. A touring company is now projected, with Lillian Gish and Percy Waram in the leading roles.

A Timely Revival

By Harold Hobson

London

From the program of Elmer Rice's "Judgment Day," at the Phoenix Theater, there flutters a slim piece of paper on which is printed in red a notice to the effect that a bomb explodes during act two, but the audience must not be alarmed. This comment upon the potential circumstances of present-day London theater-going prepares the way for a play whose topicality is even more astonishing in this revival than it was during the original production a few years ago.

In technical accomplishment Mr. Rice resembles J. B. Priestley. Mr. Priestley is perpetually discovering new methods of writing plays; Mr. Rice can write a play in any manner. He is like the stage poet who will compose a verse on any subject suggested to him. When Expressionism was for a brief while the rage of the intellectuals, he wrote "The Adding Machine." When for a short time on stage and film the doctrine of unity of place became popular, he wrote "Street Scene." Then came the day of social melodrama, and he wrote "Counsellor-at-Law." When the world was horrified by the Reichstag fire trial he wrote "Judgment Day." Like Mr. Priestley, again, Mr. Rice has a keen sense of the theater. In whatever subject or technique he deals, his hand remains deft and cunning. He does not allow social theory to ruin dramatic practice. "Judgment Day" is burningly tendentious; but it does not sell its birthright as a play for what Max Beerbohm calls a pot of message.

It shows three political prisoners—two men and a woman—on trial for their lives for a murderous attack upon the Minister-President of a totalitarian state. This Minister-President does not appear on the stage until the very end, when Mr. George Relph plays him with a roving lock of hair and a wild look in the eye.

One of the prisoners, George Khitov (Mr. Eric Berry), acting on the now unpopular assumption that the best form of defense is attack, arraigns his accusers in all the more strident categories of invective; another, Kurt Schneider (Mr. Peter Bull), is lethargic, dull-witted, childishly proud of what he has done. Half-way through the play a certain General Rakovsky intervenes, bent on forcing the judges into a verdict not borne out by the weight of evidence. In the original production the general (who, in the interests of verisimilitude, might have been promoted in the interim) was played by Mr. Alan Napier, who gave to him a lank and easy air of insolent breeding very different from the bulky, oily, sleepy menace with which Mr. Philip Leaver (promoted from the role of Kurt Schneider) now presents him.

Trial scenes notoriously never fail; and this one is vastly exciting. The audience is breathlessly held. There is great talk of a café where the prisoners are alleged to have hatched their plot; and when the prosecuting counsel asked Khitov whether he had had an appointment with his friends "in the coffee," not a titter was heard from an audience far too firmly gripped to worry over a slip of the tongue. Nor did Khitov's description of Mr. Bull (own brother to Leviathan) as "a poor scrap of humanity" raise even a smile. These things mean a good deal, for a moment so tense that a sudden incongruity cannot disturb it is one of the most difficult things in the world to establish.

"Judgment Day" is a first-class, intelligent entertainment, and had Mr. Rice taken Lord Acton's advice to his historical students that they should always do their best for the other side, it would have been something even better. Mr. Rice does not do his best for the other side in this play. He forgets that no one is to himself an unadulterated villain. There are always excuses and explanations. Mr. Rice gives none of them. In consequence his play misses the height of tragedy.

In San Francisco Museums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

New acquisitions and a new installation of familiar material lately have sharply marked the progress of two of this city's three enterprising public museums.

Such remote objects as antique Egyptian and Greek potteries, small bronzes, and secular and religious figurines too often are shown in an atmosphere of pedantic dullness. But at the California Palace of the Legion of Honor, extraordinary fascination has been bestowed upon them by a modern installation that is characterized by good groupings, imaginative indirect lighting and effective background colors. The collection—and an excellent one it is—now has value for the lay public as well as for students.

The new acquisitions have comprised an annual year-end display at the San Francisco Museum of Art. From the recent Golden Gate International Exposition, the museum procured a superbly dramatic Vlaminck oil landscape and a deeply moody Rouault head. From other sources—and most frequently by donation of the generous Albert M. Bender—have come excellent works both local and non-local; paintings by Tom Lewis, John Haley, Ray Boynton and Otis Oldfield; water colors by George Grosz and Paul Signac; a Beniamino Bufano bronze, and prints by Chirico, Pola Gauguin, and Toulouse-Lautrec.

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Several of San Francisco's important artists have recently come forward with impressive solo shows. Jane Berlandina's oils and temperas at the Schaeffer Gallery are the fruit of a trip in Mexico. Her finely vivid landscapes and town scenes and her strongly-stroked portrait sketches are not merely the literal illustration of a picturesque region. They are poetic personal evocations of an atmosphere. And Miss Berlandina again exhibited examples of her peculiarly free and radiant flower studies.

Like the work of Miss Berlandina, the paintings of William Gaw (San Francisco Museum) relate to the the French tradition. His notable influences have been Redon, in flavor studies; Cézanne in fruit studies; Matisse, Derain, and Cézanne in landscapes. These derivations, however, are by no means mentioned with a connotation of dispraise, for Mr. Gaw is a mature and individual artist. The justification of his works is their quality. Their style is imaginative and varied. Their craftsmanship makes a thorough development of fine native talent. Their charm is rich and firm.

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Mrs. Geneve Rixford Sargeant (San Francisco Museum) once more proves to be a painter of an excellent, ready talent, a sensitive taste and an engaging feminine lyricism. The landscapes and water scenes of Smith O'Brien (Graves Gallery) have masculine vigor. Their bold dynamic force is gripped together by a fine and interesting sense of form. Their color, without exhibitionism, searches out distinctive and fresh harmonies.

New to the local art colony is the German-born Werner Philipp. Just as abroad he found a variety of interests in the city vistas of Paris, in the landscapes of the Pyrenées, and in the orthodox Jews of Palestine, he is now alertly concerned with the broad picturesqueness of the hilly San Francisco landscape and with the intimate picturesqueness of more detailed San Francisco scenes. He is very capable also in still-life and in portraiture. Some of his undertakings do not quite click. The best of them have adult vision, feeling, and resource.

Another exhibitor who in a sense can be regarded as a newcomer here is the veteran Joseph Raphael (San Francisco Museum). In fact he is a San Franciscan, but recent decades of his life have been spent in Holland. Mr. Raphael is a painter and print-maker whose achievement is of far more than local value. In oils he has put his own character into the impressionist tradition by forming landscapes and portraits the heavy, dazzling impasto of which assumes almost the appearance of mosaic. Yet he can turn from pure colors, on occasion, to create landscapes of deep somberness and portraits of a graver insight. His etchings relate generally to the period and, in considerable degree, to the rapid, adroit style of Whistler. Extraordinarily brilliant is the economical flash of black and white in his woodcuts.

Of foreign celebrities, San Francisco galleries have shown a miscellany ranging from Gerald Brockhurst, of Britain, to Diego Rivera, of Mexico. And a Courvoisier Gallery exhibit of French paintings contained Cézanne's magnificent "Three Skulls," along with choice examples of Vlaminck, Derain, Renoir, early Utrillo, Chagall, early Braque, and Gauguin.

Mr. Brockhurst was represented at the Gelber-Lilienthal Gallery by many superb etching portraits, works in which the Ingres tradition is continued in a conservative mastery of line, of modeling, of chiaroscuro and of expressive dignity.

Mostly drawings, and a few water colors, formed the Rivera show at the San Francisco Museum. The exhibit was of mixed quality, for some of its sketches were flimsy and some were crude without conviction. But the Mexican's great reputation was sustained in many of his plain black outline drawings of Mexico and Mexicans, or in his monumental studies of hands for the National Preparatory School murals, or in the half-humorous character studies of his California School of Fine Arts fresco.

The Paris Opéra Reopens

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

The Opéra has just had an impressive reopening, at which were present the President of the Republic, cabinet ministers, ambassadors of the great nations, and the remaining representatives of what was, in peace times, the famous "Tout-Paris."

The need of dovetailing the brilliance of such an affair with the strict regulations of air raid precautions gave rise to some curious and picturesque incidents. L'Avenue de l'Opéra is lighted—if one could call it that—by street lamps with something like a firefly or a glow-worn in their glass cages. On the sidewalks little shooting stars zigzag here and there. These are pedestrians' flashlights.

But the Palais Garnier is absolutely invisible. M. Rouché obeys orders. The façade of his theater is a high wall of shadows. Groping, one manages to climb the outside stairway and creep into the atrium. A push on the door and one bursts suddenly into a realm of light. Everything glistens and sparkles. The gala illumination makes the uniforms and the decorations glitter, the jewels and the toilettes blaze. Naturally, one was expected to wear street dress to the performance, but you know smartness never drops its demands. The women in the audience found means of harmonizing respect for the disciplines of war and care for their smart appearance.

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I look over the fresh arrivals. It is raining in torrents and means of transportation are hard to come at I see some young women come in, cocooned in waterproofs. There are no cloakrooms, for there must be instant evacuation of the building in case of an alarm. But the Parisienne is not embarrassed by a little thing like that. I watch one disappear for a moment behind a pillar. She vanishes a chrysalis and emerges a butterfly! She has deftly hidden her rainproof and rubbers in a little linen bag, and wearing a brilliant silk scarf she enters the auditorium with perfect poise, impeccably turned out, shod in dainty footwear which is unsullied by a single spot of mud.

On the other hand, for the first time in its existence the great marble staircase sees people in lounge suits carrying umbrellas hooked over their arms. And all this makes for an extremely friendly and congenial audience, purchasing gladly the high-priced program for this gala evening from the smiling venders.

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Here, and there magnesium flares make us aware that flashlight photographs have been taken of M. and Mme. Albert Lebrun, the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, the Prince of Népal, the British Ambassador, and other individuals prominent in diplomatic or political life. And the performance begins.

It consists of fragments of various works in the repertoire. Germaine Lubin and Martial Singher sing the second act of "Alceste"; Serge Lifar, Mlle. Lorcia, and the corps de ballet dance the third tableau of Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé." As a curtain-raiser, the "Festin de l'Araignée" by Albert Roussel, and between two scenes is sandwiched a "Concerto" for two pianos by Francis Poulenc, played by Jacques Février and the writer of this article. A heterogeneous program, rather unbalanced, but kindly received.

The fact is, this gala evening is for the benefit of an appealing cause and benevolence takes precedence over artistic scruples. The receipts from this evening's performance are destined for a new division of the French Red Cross: the Women Ambulance Drivers.

The noble figure of Alceste reminds us that the spirit of sacrifice in women was always boundless. A classic masterpiece here celebrates a timeless quality to which present circumstances give an aspect of touching timeliness.

Chicago Opera Season Ends

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

With a repetition of Charpentier's "Louise," presented Dec. 16, the Chicago City Opera Company brought its season to a close. Considering the circumstance that Mr Longone's passing just before the season opened resulted in some managerial confusion and uncertainty, the company may justly be said to have accomplished its labors with no little credit. Henry Weber had been appointed musical director when the performances opened in October, and, though he may have undertaken his onerous responsibilities with a certain amount of trepidation, he deserves commendation for much of the work that was admirably done.

The principal weakness of the company lay in its staff of conductors, and as the success of a representation necessarily must depend upon the ability of the director who prepares it in rehearsal and leads it at the performance, the importance of adequate direction is paramount. Much of the worth of the Wagnerian interpretations was vitiated by the inexperience of their conductor. Mr. Weber would have done well to keep them in his own hands. Some of the French and Italian operas, too, would have benefited by firmer control of the vocal and orchestral forces.

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Some excellent singing was heard in the course of the season. Not least remarkable was Miss Swarthout's "Carmen," which in vocalism and histrionic ability was of arresting worth. Miss Bampton, too, made a notable impression in "André Chenier," and her Sieglinde in "Die Walküre" was one of the most admirable readings of the part ever heard here. Mme. Flagstad was as powerful as ever in Wagnerian music drama, and Grace Moore's "Louise" was a little masterpiece of singing and characterization.

Jan Kiepura made a reappearance, and in such works as "Tosca" and "Manon" made it clear that his voice, if not his understanding of characterization, is of beautiful quality. Outstanding among the men was George Czaplicki, whose admirable voice, stage intelligence, and versatility were set forth in many works. Messrs. Pinza and Tokatyan were also deserving of hearty commendation for labors well done. A new tenor, Kurt Baum, made an effective début as Rhadames in "Aïda," and another, Ernest McChesney, was mild and somewhat ineffectual as the hero in Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet." There remains space only to mention the names of other artists who made excellent contributions to the season's dramatic music—John Charles Thomas, Dusolina Giannini, Lily Pons, Hilda Burke, Edith Mason, Elen Longone, Tito Schipa, Carlo Morelli, and Helen Jepson.

Immense enthusiasm was given by the public to the Boston Symphony Orchestra when, directed by Serge Koussevitzky, it made its reappearance in these parts (Dec. 13) in a program comprising Haydn's B flat Symphony, Debussy's "La Mer," and the Fourth Symphony by Tchaikovsky. It was a brilliant and stimulating performance that the visitors set forth—most brilliant in the work by Tchaikovsky, which Mr. Koussevitzky clearly has made his own and in which he sought and found every detail of effect. Stirring as was the playing at this concert, it would undoubtedly have been even more interesting if the orchestra had offered works less nackneyed.

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The Chicago Symphony Orchestra deserved gratitude for a fine and inspiring reading of Beethoven's Choral Symphony (Dec. 7). The choral portion was sung by the Chicago North Shore Choral Union, the organization that had sung the work at the Evanston Festival in the spring of 1938, and Mr. Stock added to it a quartet comprising Agnes Davis, Lilian Knowles, Joseph Laderoute, and Mark Love. The singing of Beethoven's cruelly written music was greatly to the credit of all the vocalists, and Mr. Stock's and the orchestra's handling of the whole was admirable indeed.

Admirable, too, was the orchestra's playing of Rachmaninoff's E minor Symphony (Dec. 14), which was set forth with extraordinary emotion and sumptuous color. A new work—a "Pagan Festival" Overture—by Paul White was somewhat of a disappointment, in that it lacked inspiration and disclosed arid searching for something different to say. Fritz Kreisler played Beethoven's Violin Concerto with all his customary and beautiful musicianship, but not always with impeccable intonation or executive certainty.

A concert given by the Woman's Symphony Orchestra (Dec. 19) brought forward as its soloist Jacques Gordon, who for many seasons was concertmaster of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Mr Gordon interpreted the Violin Concerto by Brahms with the musical feeling and the sacrifice of personal glory that belong to an artist who is a musician as well as a virtuoso. His, indeed, was a performance worthy of respect.

An Art 'March of Time'

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The seventeenth annual national exhibition of American prints, on view at the Philadelphia Art Alliance, claims dual significance in that it presents a vital art of the people, expressed primarily in the lithographic medium, and makes a definite effort to suggest home consumption of prints through the introduction of interior settings.

On the first count the annual approximates an art "March of Time," so closely have its contributors held to news impact.

War claims first and second prize honors, first prize of $75 going to "War" by Julius Bloch of Philadelphia, and a $25 second prize to Bernard Steffen (New York) for "Suffer little Children." An honorable mention was given to less stirring choice of subject matter in Walter Frame's "Woods, New Hampshire."

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While both prize prints are compelling, Bloch's conception is the more constrained. Replete with suspense, it deals with motherhood terrified by the actualities and the potentialities of war. Developed in cross-hatching with strong sculptural leanings, "War" is a veritable madonna of the people.

"Suffer little Children" touches more directly upon the havoc wrought among the most innocent. Little children cower behind a half demolished wall, while overhead a bombing squadron flies high.

Both prints are thus the artist's outcry against war, and particularly against the suspense of war.

Throughout the exhibition surges sympathy for men and women who work; for pretzelmen, seamen, miners, farmers, as individuals and as the human element in larger problems. Many a print, in fact, sums up a problem, as do Rita Albers' "Breakfast," a family snatching what it can in a hovel, Carl Hoeckner's "The Sea of the Discarded," men and women adrift, and Lamar Baker's allegory of cotton, "The Slave Plant."

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Although there are other prints—studio-bred nudes and abstractions, the temper of the show is unmistakable. So, also, is the imaginative vigor of the contemporary American art thought. Just as there is a surrealistic bias to "Suffer little Children," one finds similar irony in a more baffling print, "The Thirties, Requiem," by Benton Spruance, playing quasi-Grecian nudes against a steam engine and railroad track.

To encourage purchasing tendencies in an audience that may not prove so imaginatively adventurous as the artist, the Art Alliance is trying an interesting experiment. One gallery has been set aside to show how the modern print can become an effective part of home decoration. To accomplish this, a hanging committee of decorators has chosen hangings, wallpaper backgrounds, and old carved mantels suggesting interiors ranging in type from the Victorian era to the present time.

Black-and-whites are shown to be congenial to the old-fashioned interior; while the insistence of the color print renders it better suited to the modern vogue, especially when the print is an abstraction. Particularly effective are such prints by E. Morley and Anthony Velonis.

Art in Detroit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

Two important exhibitions highlight the holiday season in and about Detroit; the Michigan Artists annual and the exhibit of paintings, sculpture, and crafts by the resident artists of the Cranbrook Foundation, the latter including a full-sized replica of the head of Carl Milles' famous "Orpheus," beloved fountain figure of Stockholm.

The Michigan Artists show, current at the Detroit Institute of Arts, was postponed to allow for the recent exhibition of old masters from the two world fairs, and will extend into January. Though it can hardly be called representative of the whole State, and is somewhat smaller than most years, it is consistently interesting and shows none of the amateurish quality sometimes found in comprehensive exhibitions.

The Anna Scripps Whitcomb prize went to Marvin Beerbohn for "Last Act, Finale," a group of acrobats in vivid movement, painted in an unusually vibrant technique—juxtaposed lines of contrasting color. Jaroslav Brozik's mother-and-child study, in his favorite reds and blues, with distant landscape, has a timeless quality suitable to the theme. It won for him the Walter C. Piper prize. Mr. Brozik, who is head of the Flint Institute of Arts school, also contributed one of the few industrial themes in the show, "The Magnet," a not too realistic factory scene, in which hurrying figures all seem to be drawn irresistibly toward the relentless plant.

At the very modern Cranbrook Pavilion, Mr. Milles shows, in addition to the striking Orpheus head, in rusted iron, the original plaster panels for the great bronze doors of the Pennsylvania State Capitol, with charcteristic figures or buildings in both high and low relief representing the activities of the State. His figure of "The Astronomer" with upraised head is also there, as well as a pewter head from the Orpheus fountain and a handsome bronze-gilt "Head of Dancing Girl" in heroic size.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Positive and Constructive, as in Forming Good Habits

Discipline Should Be Taught as a Happy Process, in Which the Child Learns to Overcome Self-Will

By Katherine C. McCracken

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Discipline, as it concerns our children, must be thought of as a happifying process, educational, and beneficial; positive and constructive. The disciplined mentality is a result of growth from earliest childhood in the willingness and ability to choose the right in thought, and to follow the right course in action.

The purpose of discipline is not to punish, but to lead the child to understand that there are evil influences in the world that each individual, whether child or adult, must learn to recognize and to reject with consistent persistence. While the child is being taught to strengthen his resistance to evil, at the same time he must be led to feel happiness and satisfaction in tasks completed, in promises kept, in truthfulness, in obedience, in self-restraint, and in unselfisn helpfulness.

The term "discipline" may have a different meaning to some persons than the meaning expressed here. They may think of it as a term used exclusively in dealing with some young person under eighteen years of age in conflict with parental or civil authority. Some may think of discipline as repression of certain undesirable traits of disposition, of tendency toward unsocial attitude toward parents, teachers, and others. This conception of discipline may lead to unwise, wrongly-motivated, variable treatment of children by parents, with no lasting good effects. The true analysis of discipline should rise above harshness and negative concepts. Discipline in youth means positive and wholesome activities of a valuable kind with the purpose to form habits of obedience to constituted authority; self-responsibility; mastery of adverse circumstances; and obedience to the law of God. Discipline is education.

The undisciplined mentality, often shown in speech and action by many of the sons and daughters of today, is a challenge to a deeper and more undertsanding effort, on the part of parents and teachers, to awaken even the youngest of our children to a determination to accept the responsibilities and obligations of daily living as worthy of serious attention. Such awakening is necessary if there is to be stamina and strength in the coming generation of citizens of a country that cannot endure unless its people are courageous and honest.

Those who commit major crimes are, in average age, younger and younger. How do judges and others explain this alarming condition? It must be that lack of respect for law and moral codes has warped the understanding of true values, and many young people have been caught in the confusion of false standards—such as seeking something for nothing, calling that courage which is merely dishonesty—thus drifting into lesser or greater acts of crime. In some cases it may be surprising to learn that good normal homes have sheltered those who later have become breakers of civil law. It must mean lack of discipline, lack of right guidance, on the part of well-meaning adults, that would make the way of self-will the easier way for these young people to follow when wrong influences are brought into their lives in an attempt to lead them away from the protection of good homes. Indulgence is not love, as some parents may believe.

Practice In Daily Ways

A boy or girl who cannot adjust thought cheerfully to a necessary change of plans, who cannot give up self, sufficiently to abide by the decision of the majority, who cannot squarely make a decision for a right action, regardless of inclination, is building on sand with little to resist the onslaught of life's problems that will call for moral and spiritual strength. It is interesting to know that a great crevasse in a glacier may often start with a crack as narrow as the blade of a knife. Are we careful enough with our children in small matters, that no crack may have a chance to widen through careless regard for honesty and obedience? The widening process may gain headway unnoticed or unheeded until the break with all that makes for happy, successful, and useful living has become a broad crevasse.

Parents and teachers have a grave responsibilty that calls for self-discipline in themselves that they may be fit leaders of youth. It should be the earnest effort of every adult interested in the ideals of democracy and in the survival of these ideals, though he may be neither parent nor teacher of children, to aid in finding ways to systematically guide, with proper discipline, the lives of the several million children of this nation.

Fine Work Of Boys' Clubs

To parents in the normal home the problem of proper discipline in that home, and of providing systematic, constructive activity for their children, should seem simple when we think of caring for the needs of countless underprivileged children, children of broken homes, children whose activities out of school are wholly undirected and unsupervised. Thinking people have made much progress in meeting the great need of these young people. One of the answers is in the activity of Boys' Clubs all over the land, some 400 clubs. These clubs make possible constructive activity for 3,000,000 boys in the United States, who have to spend their outdoor lives on the pavements of the congested areas of our large cities. The Boys' Club movement is only one of more than 300 constructive efforts to meet the needs of youth. Public-spirited people everywhere are devoting much time and money to the solution of the problem of bringing discipline of the right kind to those who need it, and to lead them to love honest labor, and to respect themselves and others.

Why Not Try Appreciating the Teacher?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

The Parent Column has been such a consistent help over a period of years that I am very glad to be able to contribute something which may answer the query of Mrs. W. V. D. as published in the issue of December 2nd.

I, too, faced a similar situation when our little daughter's school life began—the teachers were friendly—she had no trouble with them, but progressed steadily, still there was not that warm contact and feeling of co-operation that my husband and I had hoped for. When she began the Fourth Grade term, almost daily we heard, "Daddy, you should see Miss Fisher; really she's beautiful." (Fisher is not her real name). "Mother, could you come to see her soon; two such nice people should know each other."

Shortly thereafter a P. T. A. meeting afforded a good opportunity. From seven to eight-thirty we could visit with teachers in their classrooms. Miss Fisher, I found, had six mothers already, so seated myself at one of the desks. First I rejoiced to know that our little girl had found her beautiful; her outward appearance seemed exactly the opposite, but the inner light of character fairly shone. It was impossible not to hear the conversations, and I was amazed to find that each mother had either complaints to offer (as though Miss Fisher spent her spare time thinking of ways to punish the children, humiliate them or give them the poorest marks possible); or else complacently waited for sugary praise concerning their offspring. Not one thought to commend the teacher on the fine work she was doing or expressing appreciation for the patience she used daily!

Suddenly I knew the answer—Teachers, as a whole, were on the defensive when called upon by parents! After introducing myself, I said, "I haven't come to complain, Miss Fisher, nor to hear that Joan is the nicest child in the class." Tears came into her eyes as she said, "Well, that is unusual, Mrs. B." I said I didn't think so, felt that all parents realized what a vast amount of tact and patience teachers expressed in the handling of some forty-odd children. She said that so much stress was laid on the child expressing himself and so little obedience taught in the home and added that when forty-seven children were bent on "expressing" themselves daily it was no easy task for the teacher. Instead of "self-expression" she thought we needed to see it for what it was, expression of selfishness.

We had the kind of visit I had been hoping to have ever since our daughter's kindergarten days. As a result, I found that Joan was very indifferent about arithmetic, and suggested that Miss Fisher give her a "C" on her next report card. (It was now Miss Fisher's turn to be amazed—a mother asking for a "C" for her only child!) "But you see, Miss Fisher, I know Joan," I assured her "That mark will be a shock, but she has been taught to be honest with herself, will know that she deserved it and it will serve to stimulate effort."

That is exactly what happened and afterward I wrote a little note to Miss Fisher thanking her heartily for her co-operation in giving the "C."

At a later visit she said, "Do you realize that you have helped me in my contacts with parents?"

I replied with a broad smile, "Do you realize that you have done the same and much more for me?"

Our daughter is now in the Seventh Grade and we have had warm contacts with many teachers and have rejoiced to see their defensive armor melt beneath the steady glow of appreciation of their every effort. I greet each new teacher in much the same way. This is not a "line" or an "attitude" on my part—I genuinely do appreciate the teacher's part in this character-building process and each successive teacher has felt free to discuss faults with me and the overcoming of them.

Another lesson learned is that, aside from a small remembrance at Christmas, we have made no gifts until after the child has been promoted. In other words, no teacher feels obliged to beam at our youngster because of some homemade fudge or butter cookies. But after the child has left the class, ha! then they can be received, not as peace offerings, but as expressions of gratitude for effort expended. (Mrs.) H. I. B.

The Parent

Mothers Singing

California

Dear Editor:

May I say "thank you" to your column by making my contribution? In a recent issue of the Monitor on this same page was a short article about "Mothers Singing" which struck a harmonious chord in my thought and today proved a practical bit of advice. Singing just a bit or even humming often does quiet unrest or noisesomeness.

As I was cleaning the supper dishes, the two little girls, ages 3 years and 21 months, were playing on the kitchen floor but not too peaceably. I'm afraid I was rather begrudging the dishes and perhaps a bit cross with the babies for not playing more nicely. It occurred to me that there was a time when I longed for a home and dishes to do, and babies about. Gratitude for those same things filled my thought and I started humming a little tune. It wasn't much of a song but it did quiet the atmosphere. Older sister offered little sissie some of her cookies and there was smiling again. A little later when the older girl accidently spilled some crumbs on the floor a sweet apology was offered which was most unusual for her. I hope my lesson is learned and I'll "sing" more often.

Sharing of toys with younger sister seems to be a difficult situation at our house. I'd surely appreciate a suggestion or two. We try as much as possible to have two of everything—but that isn't quite right, for the lesson of sharing is important to learn. The younger girl shares quite naturally but not so the older child.

(Mrs.) L. P. F.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

When the Children Must Stay In

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"I hope it won't rain. The children will be contented playing out of doors, but if it does, I know you'll find something to amuse them . . . you're so resourceful."

Little Mrs. Neighbor smiled encouragingly as she buttoned her gloves, adding, "And I'll try to get the one-twenty-five train back from town so that you won't be marooned with John and Ann all afternoon. It's sweet of you to take care of them for me while Ellen's still at the shore."

Ruth had planned a full morning, but she couldn't refuse this small favor. And Mrs. Neighbor's maid was busy with the cleaning and closing up of the beach cottage.

The children, with promises to be good, had trotted out to play in the garden. It looked like rain . . . it was raining! One big splashy drop after another, on the window-pane. The children must be called.

"We were having fun," they said. "What can we do in the house?"

"We'll find something interesting," promised Ruth.

"I know, we'll draw pictures on the new transparent slates Grandma sent us . . . oh no we can't, they're down at the beach." John's tone was doleful. "What else'll we do?"

"P'raps you've got a transparent slate in your house," inquired chubby Ann.

"No, but I have some paper and pencils," said Ruth, "and you could draw pictures."

"That's not much fun," said John, with unencouraging directness. "I'd rather draw on foggy glass."

"Foggy glass!" The term actually held an idea . . . "I know just the thing," said Ruth, "and it's going to be ever so much fun."

John and Ann watched expectantly as Ruth rolled the window shades up to the top. The draperies were pushed back as far as they would go. Then presto! With a small sponge and a cake of polishing soap each pane of glass was given a coating of white film It dried in a few seconds.

With her forefinger Ruth traced some lines.

"What's it going to be?" questioned Ann, all interest.

"Look out of doors . . . there, on the lawn . . . can't you guess?"

"I know, a robin, a fat robin," cried Ann delightedly

"I'm going to draw a ship," announced John.

Both children were at once absorbed in the fascinating new "transparent slate." "It's better than the regular kind, cause it's bigger'n easier to draw on." John's enthusiasm grew.

Birds, ships, houses of uncertain architecture appeared and vanished at will, under the magic of a damp sponge. The new toy still held interest when Mrs. Neighbor returned.

Ruth led her to the living room, waving her hand toward the much embellished window-panes. "I hope I haven't started something difficult for you," she said laughingly.

Mrs. Neighbor laughed, too. "You resourceful Ruth," she said.

A "street intersection" painted on the floor of the Corkery School in Chicago gives youngsters a life-like place for practice in learning to negotiate street crossings intelligently, fearlessly, and safely. This is part of the visual education work of a good modern public school. The WPA painted the map.

Teach Them to Cross Streets Safely

And Without Fear! Both Home and School Owe This to the Modern Child

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Children in the Corkery School here are getting practice in safe street crossing right in the school room. A street map of the community they live in has been painted on the schoolroom floor with every church, store, street car track and intersection in its proper place. On this large map the tots trace out the safest routes to school.

Also painted on the floor is a full-sized intersection. Here a patrol boy stands to signal the children while miniature automobiles pass. In this way they learn what they are expected to do out in the open.

N. D. Anderson, principal of the school, drafted the plan and WPA workers executed it. This is the first program of the kind developed by the Museum Extension Aid Project of WPA.

A map of the neighborhood, showing streets, intersections, buildings, and traffic signs—on the floor of a classroom in the Corkery School, Chicago. This is part of the safety teaching done at the school.

Radio Station Co-operating

Station WBIG, Greensboro, N. C., has been conducting a series of programs in co-operation with the public school system and is reported to have made a valuable contribution to education in that city.

In one series, thirty-five were public relations programs which presented both various school activities and pertinent problems of vital concern to parents. A second series of twelve weekly broadcasts was sponsored by the Vocational Educational Department for the purpose of presenting to students important factors in choosing a vocation.

To stimulate better club programs and at the same time to give more students the educational experience of appearing before the microphone, a third series of sixteen inter-club broadcasts was presented by remote control from the senior high school. An inter-class series of twenty-one broadcasts designed to develop creative thinking among students and to enrich classroom work in various departments of study was given.

A local evaluation has indicated the following results of the first series: First, it tended to make administrators, teachers, and students more radio-conscious, thus paving the way for program expansion; second, it involved all the school units, thus making the radio project one which gave opportunity to pupils of all age levels; third, it proved that a local school system might prepare and present radio scripts which would help to meet the needs of an inadequate curriculum; and fourth, it indicated what would be required in order to make the most effective use of radio throughout the entire school system.

—From Education by Radio

France's Task On the School Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

I received a firsthand account of the tasks and problems which face the French schools during the present war from M. Georges Lapierre, general secretary of the Teachers' Union, or, to give the organization its longer French name, the Syndicat National des Instituteurs et Institutrices de France et Des Colonies. He received me in his modest little office, surrounded by books, newspapers and magazines. Quiet and reserved in manner, often smiling in the course of his remarks, M. Lapierre said:

To Provide Normal Home Atmosphere

"We must see that all the evacuated children are not only taught but housed, clothed, fed, given, as far as possible, a normal home atmosphere, so that they will not feel the shock of the war too strongly. We must help the parents who have sometimes been evacuated with them to adjust themselves to new surroundings.

"And we have a very special duty to the wives, children, and old parents of our mobilized comrades. One fourth of our teachers were killed during the World War, not counting those who were gassed and wounded. And in the present war also the teachers are in the front ranks. They are often sent there to organize and inspire the others. So the least we can do for those at the front is to help ease their minds about those whom they have left behind."

Teaching Peace

Despite or perhaps because of the fact that they know war so well at first hand, the French teachers, as a body, are strongly pacifist in outlook; this second war within a generation is a deep spiritual tragedy for them. Both those at the front and those behind the lines are living up to the ideal which was eloquently set forth by M. Jean Giradoux, the well-known author and playwright who is head of the French Ministry of Information, in an address which he broadcast to the school children of France:

"While your fathers and brothers have been called to the frontiers of your fatherland to face a most monstrous war you are called to the center of your village or city to become the generation of peace. Twenty-five thousand of your instructors, thirteen thousand of your other teachers have been forced to take up machine-guns, bombs, hand-grenades and all those other weapons which they abhor, so as to form a rampart behind which you will be taught this autumn and winter by the remainder of your teachers and by your textbooks the ineradicable love of peace and of your fatherland." S. C.

And Now! A Dictionary Dinner Table!

It's Fun! And It Keeps the Whole Family Alert and Jolly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As a family, we have long been dictionary-minded. Speaking of words, Humpty Dumpty said: "The question is which is to be master—that's all." And: "When I use a word it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

We are not of this school. No unfamiliar word is allowed to get by. To the dictionary at once to see what it means, or how it is pronounced, then obediently we follow the rules. The result is that the dictionary is a living book to the children. But I had not realized its fascinating possibilities until, calling Rob to get ready for bed one night, I heard him say: "Wait a minute, mother, until I mark my place. No, guess I can remember it—page 1075."

"What are you reading," I asked, "to have reached page 1075?"

"The dictionary," Rob answered matter-of-factly. "Oh, not every word, of course, but all the things under the pictures, and all the picture pages, and some other interesting things that I find."

So this explained the odd bits of information that Rob, who is ten, had been casually giving out of late. Things such as the fact that the bridge we were about to cross was a "Lattice bridge," or that the technical name for the old familiar family cat is "short haired brown tabby."

Have you ever noticed how the dictionary-minded, when looking up a word, never stop with that word but skip on to others less relevant? They are not content to keep these curious discoveries to themselves, but persist in asking you such things as: "Do you know what a 'ha-ha' is?" And when you hazard a guess along humorous lines, they seriously put you in your place, with: "Oh, no, a 'ha-ha' is a sunk fence."

Things had got to this stage with Rob, when we decided to spread the fun for the benefit of the entire family. Why not have a "dictionary dinner table" once a week? The family was more than willing to try, and the plan has resulted in a good deal of merriment, plus some solid information.

Each one brings a word of particular interest to him to the table, for discussion, explanation, or possible puzzlement. All are required to learn the words presented by the others, with all shades of meaning. Though we are not so stern about this, the rule is that the words must be generally useful, for later application in conversation or composition. There is no hard and fast rule against obsolete or merely amusing words, but these are not admitted too often, lest our dictionary dinner table talk descend to the level of a futile guessing game. The children themselves soon discovered that words with story possibilities brought the most interesting results.

It is really surprising how five people, similar in background, yet diverse in their tastes, react to the hunting ground of words. Father, whose hobby is art, likes to present a word which will lead to a discussion of the technical process of etching, lithographing, or wood cutting. Rob's contributions run along mechanical lines. Kathy likes to turn the conversation to strange beasts and beautiful plants or flowers. David is fascinated by nautical terms, and Mother lightly skips all over the dictionary.

If you have a dictionary dinner table of your own, try starting off as we did with Humpty Dumpty's dissertation on words and his explanation of the meaning of "Jabberwocky." It will put you in a proper frame of mind and save the whole proceedings from an atmosphere of pedantry. B. S. H.

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TUESDAY'S EDUCATION PAGE
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The Home Forum

Miss Chillom Receives

THERE IS A species of proverb on which I fall back in a vicissitude with some comfort. *Sweet are the uses of adversity* is the sort I mean. When I am confronted by some apparent disaster, such as Miss Chillom's New Year Reception, my one interior consolation is the assurance that something pleasant will derive from it, and my one sustaining curiosity is as to the source.

Yet, certain as experience has made me that, the worse the blow the greater the benefit, so frail is my memory that I often try to draw back from the enterprise, usually presented to me in the form of a duty. I verbally rebel and that is what I was doing when Mr. Maploony called, on New Year's Eve, to take me on to Miss Chillom's reception.

"If there's anything your friend compliments herself upon, Maploony," I said, "it's her taste. Am I right?"

He did not like my tone and said: "Get your scarf and come. I have no intention of being late."

"You can't be late to a reception," I said, "any more than you can be late to a river. I wish I could understand why we go at all. Next to standing in the street and making horrible noises to welcome in the New Year, I can think of nothing so unintelligent as jamming into three small rooms in order to meet a lot of strangers who hold precisely the same view and also lack the resolution to act on it."

"The taxi is waiting," Mr. Maploony said. "You can talk in it and we shall have the advantage of getting somewhere."

In the taxi, I said: "It reminds me of climbing a mountain for the view and being shown a Punch and Judy show instead. Midnight on December 31st should be a solemn moment."

Mr. Maploony turned on me. "I suppose you think I like it," he said. "I suppose you consider that I prefer the—well, what we are in for—to seeing the old year out with you alone, dismissing our faults of omission during the past year with a genial lightness, and planning great deeds for the oncoming twelve months in a glow of over-inflamed optimism—"

"Driver," I said, leaning forward, "will you turn round?"

"Kindly do nothing of the sort, driver," Mr. Maploony said. Then to me: "There is such a thing as duty, you know. Miss Chillom has been very kind to us—"

Before Mr. Maploony had listed all her benefits, we had reached the house.

Sweet are the uses of adversity.

Miss Chillom greeted us with the air of gratified assurance which a woman is entitled to feel when she has collected fifty men against their will, assisted only by their wives, and is putting them through the hoops. She had me separated from Mr. Maploony in a trice. Since I am a writer, she believes that my sole desire is to talk to other writers, of which there are far too many, and led me to a corner where a large complacent-looking man was receiving the plaudits of the members of Miss Chillom's literary club.

After being introduced to him, I was allowed to stand and watch and I thought the evening had begun very unhappily. But sweet are the uses of adversity. This writer, who is so well known that I shall not give his name, was to teach me something I had long sought to know. There is one question I am sensitive about. On being introduced to a non-writer, the non-writer is certain to say: "Are you writing anything now?"

This question chills me. It is almost as pointless as saying: "Are you still breathing?" For a writer is a person who has discovered the one incurable passion and would as soon stop writing as Romeo would stop addressing Juliet in lyrical hexameters. It is a chilling question, too, because it implies that one's work is unimportant, that it can be taken up or laid down like a piece of knitting, I was going to say, but the persistence with which my women friends knit renders the simile rather unimpressive.

Even at its kindliest, the question, which then means: "What are you writing now?" is uncomfortable because no serious writer wants to discuss what he is writing now with a comparative stranger. He knows, to his shame, that the book which is talked rarely gets written. However proud of his work he may, rightly or unrightly, be after it is finished, he has no conceit of it yet. The writer is egoist but rarely egotist, being all too often reminded of his measure by his own reflections. With a fellow craftsman, who may help him or at worst sympathize, talk of his current struggle is a warm delight. But not on the street corner with any comer, and so I listened with interest as people were introduced to the distinguished author.

I was rewarded. The third lady, after saying how overcome she was to meet him, asked: "Are you engaged on some important work at present?"

"Oh, yes, indeed," he said, and dropped the subject. It was beautiful and complete, like saying: "Game and set," at a tennis match. I almost expected to see him reach for a sweater. But better was to come. Two introducees farther on was an important-looking personage. Miss Chillom thought he was important enough to introduce personally, and to clinch it, added: "Mr. Bronson is president of our Intervales Bank, you know."

The author smiled affably and shook his hand. Then Mr. Bronson said: "Are you writing anything now?"

"Yes, I am. Is your bank still running?"

I thought it was a fair question, and would gladly have heard Mr. Bronson's response, but Mr. Maploony came up. "What was the name of that postmaster in Evergreen, New York, that disappeared?"

"Nicholas Pumble," I said. "Why?"

"I've just been talking to a man who met him." He said it with the most exasperating casualness, as if the very mention of Pumble's name wasn't more important to me than meeting fifty celebrities. So long lost, so long unheard from, and a friend of his in that very room!

"Where is he? Take me to him," I demanded.

"He's just left," Mr. Maploony said.

"Oh, Maploony!" I felt like an incensed tiger.

"You could track him through Miss Chillom, probably. He's something in the Post Office Department. In fact, that's how he came to mention Pumble."

"Where's Nicholas?"

"In the Yukon."

"The Yukon?" I was astounded. "What's he doing there?"

"Keeping a post office. I thought you told me—"

"The Yukon is in Canada," I explained with some restraint. "Has Nicholas become a British subject?"

"No, that was what we were talking about," Mr. Maploony said. "Your friend has started something. He's invented the exchange postmastership, and seven or eight countries have adopted the suggestion already."

"What's an exchange postmastership? Like the old exchange professorships?"

"Apparently. Your friend thought that it would be a good idea for young postmasters to be able to see the world without having to join the navy. After all, their duties are much alike, everywhere. Instead of being caged in one spot, he argued that they could learn to send letters from Rome or Cairo or Montevideo and at the same time broaden their horizons. It strikes me as a piece of pure inspiration. It raises postmastering from a job to a career. Every postmaster will carry a diplomat's codebook in his knapsack. From stamp-seller to ambassador! That sort of thing. I might even consider a transfer myself. Imagine being paid to live in Norway or Indo-China or—"

"Stop imagining and let's find Miss Chillom. I want to get this man's name. Perhaps I can telephone him tonight. What else did he tell you about Nicholas?"

"Nothing, except that he lived in some tiny village in the Yukon and talked a good deal. He seems to be rather friendly. This man's boat was held up for a day or so by a herd of caribou crossing the river, and Nicholas took him into his hut, or shack, and then kept him up all night talking. The man didn't like everything he said. Nicholas seems to be a pacifist and not very patriotic. He said that, when a butcher tells you that his heart bleeds for his country, he has, in fact, no uneasy feeling. The man was allowed to get a little sleep toward morning. But Nicholas sat up to write a poem. In fact, he gave it to the man when he left, the caribou having thinned out." Mr. Maploony dug a fist into his pocket. "The man showed it to me and I forgot to hand it back."

I took the crushed paper and spread it out. Yes, it was the writing of the *Notebooks*, a little smaller, a little bolder, and I read avidly this Pumblesque lyric:

FLASHBACK

The pool lay deep within the wood,
Still and forgotten, shadow-cool,
Still as the firs that round it stood . . .
He dropped a stone into the pool.

Into that pool he dropped a stone,
And watched the ripples on their way,
Remembering something he had known . . .
He would hear music all the day.

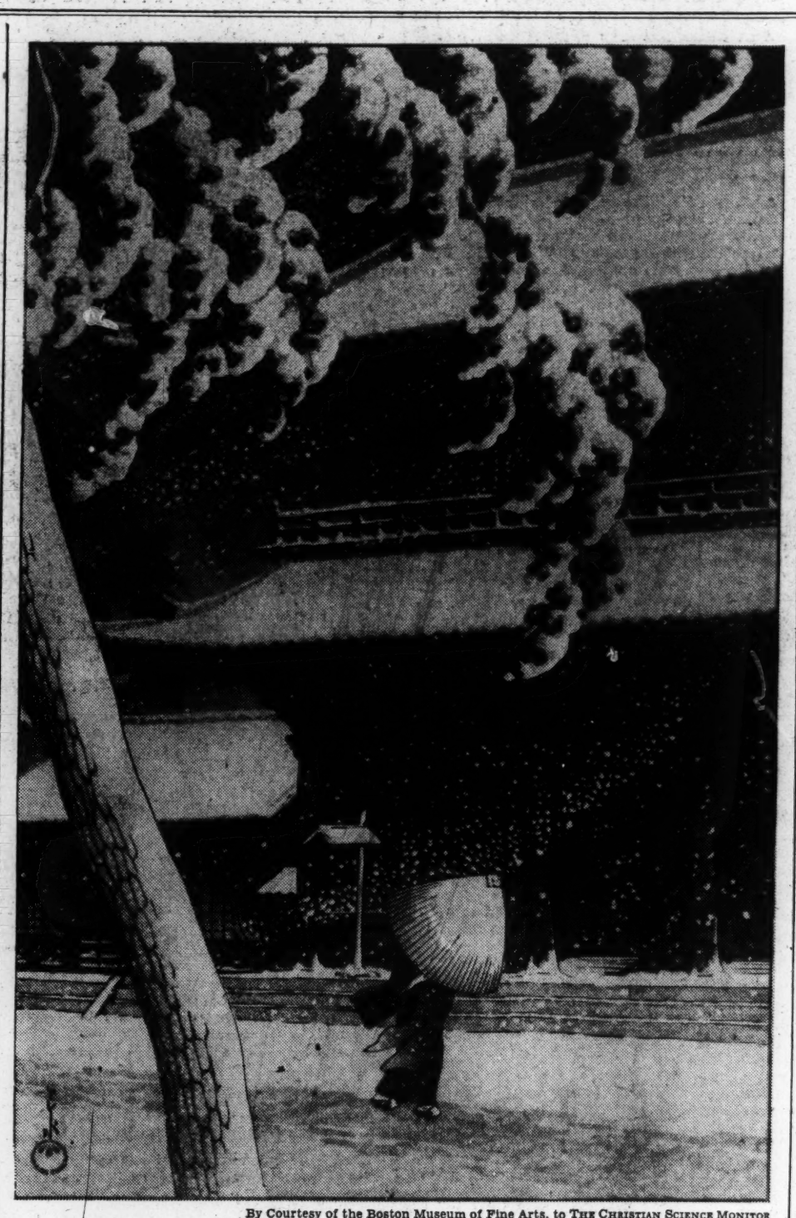
"Poor Nicholas!" I thought. "Are you homesick for Evergreen? Where have you been? Where are you? Well, I shall find out."

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

Japanese Paddy Field

The pale bamboos and the dark pines
Flow like blown cascades down the hills
To the emerald rice fields,
Silver-striped with water.
Swallows flit in curves
Above their own black shadows.
The peasants' figures
Bend like dark blue dots
Under the small yellow cones
Of their hats.

M. M. M.



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A JAPANESE PRINT BY KAWASE HASUI

TO THIS DAY, the Japanese continue to make colored wood-block prints after the manner of early native artisans. They follow the traditional methods and even depict the traditional subjects.

This print was made in 1925 by Kawase Hasui. It is a portrayal of "Zōjōji Temple in Shiba." The falling snow flakes, and the white accents upon roof tops, provide good strong contrasts in design.

"God is not mocked"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN NATURE WE find that flower, tree, and vegetable, all produce their own kind. In the mental realm we find that our experience evidences the quality of the thoughts planted in our consciousness. God's gifts of health and abundance find room for expression in the consciousness that rejects fear, envy, hate, depression, criticism, and self-seeking, and accepts thoughts of joy, peace, gentleness, kindness, and unselfed love.

In his letter to the Galatians Paul writes (6:7), "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap." The supremacy of Spirit is the basis of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 170), "Spiritual causation is the one question to be considered, for more than all others spiritual causation relates to human progress."

God is the only cause, and there is, in reality, no effect other than the spiritual. Recognition of this truth has brought the blessings of Christianly scientific healing to many sufferers. Disease, lack, despair seem very real and frightening to those who are mesmerized by the belief that life and intelligence are material. Corporeal sense assumes that good and evil are both causative. But good and evil are opposites, and only one can be supreme.

Christian Science brings a wonderful blessing to mankind by revealing the real nature of God and of man made in His likeness. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 465), "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love." God is Spirit, and His universe is spiritual. Spirit is infinite good, omnipresent, filling all space. The omnipresence of Spirit leaves no room for evil as either cause or effect. Our loving Father-Mother God created no evil, nothing that could retrograde or lapse into disintegration or decadence.

Anything unlike good—sin, sorrow, disease, limitation—is but a product of the carnal mind. Inharmonious conditions appear in our experience only as we falsely ascribe reality to them, by believing them true and God-created. Paul writes (Galatians 6:8), "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting." Carnal or material beliefs must be exchanged for spiritual concepts, in order that the human self may be purified, and this spiritualization of thought is essential to progress.

Sickness is healed by replacing beliefs of disease, sin, and so-called laws of health with the scientific fact that life and intelligence are spiritual. The real man is not the slave of so-called material health laws. Each one can claim his God-given freedom, and thus gain the true sense of health by putting his trust in the Father, and earnestly seeking spiritually to understand the creator and His creation. Christianly scientific healing, as demonstrated in Christian Science, results from the spiritual understanding of God and the consecrated effort to express purity and spiritual love in all the minutiae of daily life.

A student of Christian Science gained great inspiration at one time from the contemplation of Paul's words, "God is not mocked." She had for a long time held a negative view of the law of cause and effect. Christian Science unfolded to her the fact that evil is neither cause nor effect; otherwise, God would, indeed, be mocked. Accepting this fact does not imply ignoring evil, but encourages one to meet and master evil in whatever guise it may seem to appear, on the basis of its unreality.

When clouds threaten, whether these pertain to individual, national, or world affairs, each one can do his part in bringing enlightenment by remembering that God is the only cause. God is not the cause of the limitation, lack, and disease that seem so real and frightening; and an understanding of this great fact frees the seeker for Truth. God is not in the thunder of war. All evil results from lack of understanding of the real nature of God and His universe. God gives abundance to all, and there is no advantage in strife for vantage ground. Each one who understands God, even in a small degree, can help to enlighten the world, so that ignorant means and methods will diminish and humanity will experience peaceful progress.

Right thinking will fill each day with joyous assurance of God's omnipotence, and enable one to base his every act on this foundation, regardless of the prominence given to evil by those around him. Impregnable citadels of spiritual understanding are built by the humble, confident assurance that "God is not mocked."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Winter Walk

Around the bending of the road
Where ice-banks mass and heavy trees
Are burdened with a greater load
Of winter's regal panoplies
Than they shall know when April sun
Sees cherry-blossoms well begun,
Around this bending road we'll go
Into a crystal world of snow.

And it will be so dazzling white,
This land of ours in winter dress
That we'll be baffled by the light
Of such a noonday wilderness.
These icy surfaces will glow
Like jewels; yet the drifted snow,
Beside whose labyrinth we linger,
Will point the way with chilly finger.

MARGUERITE JANVRIN ADAMS

"Gud låter icke gäcka sig"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

I NATUREN SE VI, att allt inom växtriket, blommor, träd och grönsaker, frambringar frukt efter sin egen art. På det mentala området finna vi, att våra erfarenheter vittna om halten av de tankar vi hysa i vårt medvetande. De Guds gåvor som utgöras av hälsa och riklig tillgång finna möjlighet att uttrycka sig i det medvetande, som tillbakavisar fruktan, avund, hat, nedslagenhet, kritik och egennytta och tager emot tankar av glädje, frid, mildhet, vänlighet och osjälvisk kärlek.

I sitt brev till galaterna skriver Paulus (6:7): "Faren icke vilse. Gud låter icke gäcka sig. Ty vad människan sår, det skall hon ock skörda." Andens överhöghet är grundvalen i Kristen Vetenskap. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], sid. 170: "Andligt orsakande är den enda fråga, som bör tagas i betraktande, ty mer än alla andra frågor sammanhänger andligt orsakande med mänskligt framåtskridande."

Gud är den enda orsaken, och i verkligheten finnes ingen annan verkan än den andliga. Erkännandet av denna sanning har medfört välsignelsen av kristet vetenskapligt helande till många lidande människor. Sjukdom, brist och förtvivlan förefalla mycket verkliga och skrämmande för dem som äro mesmeriserade av föreställningen att liv och intelligens äro materiella. Den kroppsliga förnimmelsen antager att både gott och ont är orsakande. Men gott och ont äro motsatser, och endast det ena kan vara allenarådande.

Kristen Vetenskap bringar en underbar välsignelse till människorna genom att uppenbara den verkliga naturen hos Gud och hos människan, som är skapad att vara Honom lik. Mrs. Eddy skriver (*ib.*, sid. 465): "Gud är okroppsligt, gudomligt, allenarådande, oändligt Sinne, Ande, Själ, Princip, Liv, Sanning, Kärlek." Gud är Ande, och Hans universum är andligt. Ande är det oändliga goda, är allnärvarande och fyller allt rum. Andens allnärvaro lämnar ingen plats för det onda, vare sig som orsak eller verkan. Vår kärleksrika Fader-Moder Gud har icke skapat något ont, intet som kan verka tillbakagång eller sjunka ned i upplösning eller förfall.

Allt som är olikt det goda—synd, sorg, sjukdom, begränsning—är endast produkten av det köttsliga sinnet. Disharmoniska förhållanden visa sig i vårt liv, endast när vi felaktigt tillskriva dem verklighet genom att tro dem vara sanna och skapade av Gud. Paulus skriver (Gal. 6:8): "Den som sår i sitt kötts åker, han skall av köttet skörda förgängelse, men den som sår i Andens åker, han skall av Anden skörda evigt liv." Köttsliga eller materiella föreställningar måste utbytas mot andliga begrepp, så att det mänskliga självet må bliva renat, och detta förandligande av tanken är oundgängligt för framåtskridande.

Sjukdom helas genom att föreställningar om sjukdom, synd och så kallade hälsolagar utbytas mot det vetenskapliga faktum, att liv och intelligens äro andliga. Den verkliga människan är icke slav under så kallade materiella hälsolagar. Var och en kan göra anspråk på sin av Gud givna frihet och sålunda vinna den sanna förnimmelsen av hälsa genom att sätta sin förtröstan till vår Fader och allvarligt söka andligen förstå skaparen och Hans skapelse. Kristet vetenskapligt helande, så som det demonstreras i Kristen Vetenskap, är resultatet av den andliga förståelsen av Gud och det helgade bemödandet att uttrycka renhet och andlig kärlek i alla det dagliga livets enskildheter.

En lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap blev vid ett tillfälle mycket inspirerad av att begrunda Pauli ord "Gud låter icke gäcka sig" Hon hade under lång tid intagit en negativ ställning till lagen om orsak och verkan. Kristen Vetenskap uppenbarade för henne det faktum, att det onda varken är orsak eller verkan; eljest skulle Gud sannerligen låta gäcka sig. Att antaga detta faktum innebär icke att ignorera det onda, utan det uppmuntrar oss att bemöta och bemästra det onda på grundvalen av dess overklighet, i vilken förklädnad det än må tyckas framträda.

När hotande moln visa sig, vare sig det rör sig om individuella, nationella eller världsomfattande förhållanden, kan envar göra sin del för att sprida ljus genom att komma ihåg, att Gud är den enda orsaken. Gud är icke orsaken till den begränsning, brist och sjukdom, som förefaller så verklig och skrämmande, och förståelsen av detta stora faktum ger befrielse åt den som söker Sanningen. Gud är icke i krigets larm. Allt ont kommer av brist på förståelse av den verkliga naturen hos Gud och Hans universum. Gud giver i rikt mått till alla, och det ligger ingen fördel i strävan efter maktställning. Var och en som förstår Gud, om än i ringa grad, kan bidraga till att skänka världen ljus, så att okunnighetens medel och metoder må avtaga och mänskligheten få erfara ett fredligt framåtskridande.

Rätt tänkande kommer att fylla varje dag med glad förvissning om Guds allmakt och sätta oss i stånd att basera varje handling på denna grundval, oavsett den framskjutna plats vår omgivning skänker det onda. Ointagliga fästen av andlig förståelse byggas upp av den ödmjuka, tillitsfulla vissheten om att "Gud låter icke gäcka sig".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

City of Estonia

SUDDENLY THE WHOLE panorama of Tallinn lay spread out before me. The first glimpse the traveller gets tells him immediately the nature of the place.

In the foreground is the harbour; a good harbour, indicative of the thriving condition of Estonian trade. Backing the harbour are the factory chimneys of Puhk ja Pojad, and the Elektri Jaam, and others, supporting the water front. And through a slight haze of factory smoke one sees the towers and spires of the medieval town. One is too far away to be able to see the new town, so that the effect is one of immediate contrast between the quiet leisureliness of the Middle Ages and the smoking machines of the twentieth century. Yet, curiously enough, they do not seem to be out of accord, but rather blend.

The spires and towers of the citadel, rising above the low-lying stratum of smoke wafting northwards, looked rather like models made of glistering sugar, the whole presenting a Grimm-like picture. It was the snow on the ledges and domes frozen glimmering white which produced the effect. Such another picture it would be rare to find. And it is the same with the whole of Estonia, a deadly, earnest reality, encroaching upon, and making itself felt, in a land of dreaming medievalness.—From "Estonian Journey," by Ronald Seth. (New York: McBride.)

The Art of Being Royal in a Modern Democracy

GUSTAF V has been a good king to his people. He is modest, thrifty, decent, kindly, all qualities which the Swedes admire. For nearly thirty years he has served as a simple and resolute symbol of the state, its integrity, its dignity, its strength. And by virtue of a genial sense of humor he has remained at the same time a very human and appealing figure, without the forbidding solemnity that ordinarily attaches to state symbols.

This symbol of the king is one of the things the Swedes have preserved out of the past; not as a museum piece, an antiquity, but as a part of the life of the nation, lending color and warmth to the everyday business of government. Like the king, the king's palace in Stockholm is characteristic of the land and the people. Its simple mass rises, a square, mauve-colored rock, from one of the principal islands on which the city is built. Small white steamers come and go in the broad expanse of water before the palace, and the fishermen are busy all day long and far into the dusk with their big round nets, almost under the king's windows.

It is an appropriate home for the hard-working ruler of a democracy which is governed from the Left. King Gustaf and the members of his family have always been conscientious about their jobs. As though aware of the stern demands of an age that has not been especially tolerant of kings, they have been more than decorative. The king himself has been pretty much occupied with the rôle of ruler; it is a full-time assignment. But the crown prince, Gustaf Adolf, is a professional archaeologist of note who has made important contributions to the museums of Sweden. Prince Eugen, one of the king's brothers, is a painter of merit who did one of the big mural decorations in the Town Hall. Prince Carl, another brother, is head of the Swedish Red Cross, and not the nominal head either, but a working executive who goes to his office each working day. And the others manage their time usefully, in the army, in the navy, or in some branch of the government.

This is true, of course, of all Scandinavian royalty. . . . In Copenhagen the Danish royal family preserves the same simplicity and the same earnest concern over the welfare of the country that one finds among Sweden's royalty. One of the Danish princesses is a photographer's retoucher. Norwegian royalty for the most part lives a rugged outdoor existence, immensely interested in carrying out certain experiments with dairy cattle and modern dairy practice. —From "Sweden—The Middle Way," by MARQUIS W. CHILDS. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15
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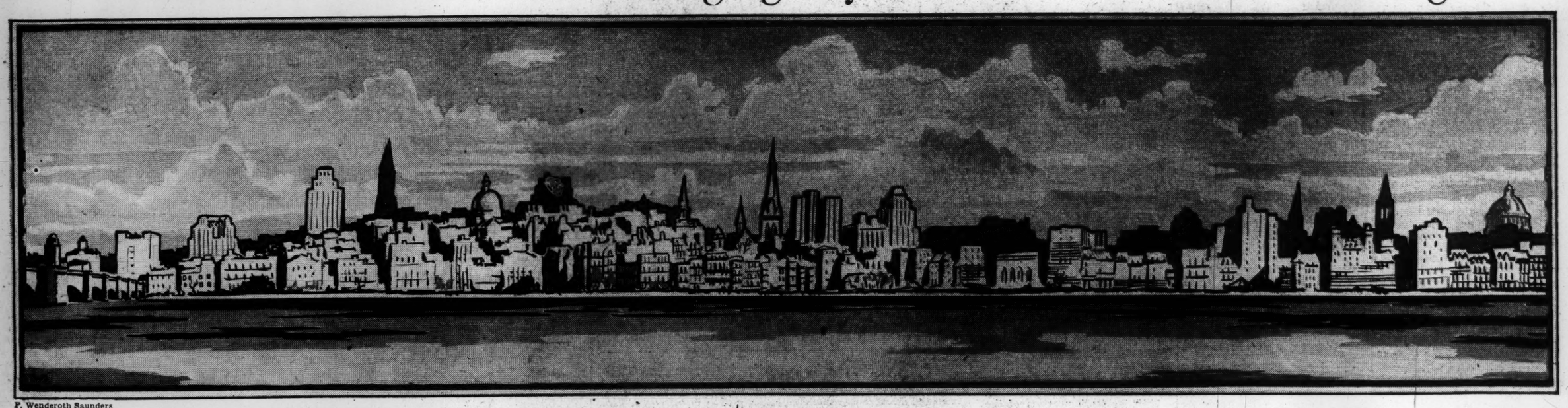
BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1939

Boston Presents Its Ever-Changing Sky Line in a New Year's Greeting



F. Wenderoth Saunders

As Viewed From the Charles River Basin, Boston Discloses an Ever Upward Thrusting Trend, With the New Suffolk County Court House Inching Up on the Horizon Nearly as High as the Custom House

Tobin Record Shows Credit Improvement

Marked improvement in Boston's credit situation, a halt in the trend toward higher municipal operating costs despite greater welfare needs, and a tangible start toward streamlining Boston's old-fashioned administrative setup, were chalked up today by leading observers as major accomplishments of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, as Boston's youthful Chief Executive neared the midpoint of his four-year term.

Added to this, Mayor Tobin's relationship with the Legislature has been unusually effective in obtaining benefits for Boston, though much remains to be achieved, these observers added.

On the other side, the last two years have brought no basic solution to Boston's great problem of heavy taxes, continued debt, shrinking taxable wealth, and huge welfare demands, officials close to Mayor Tobin admitted.

Mayor Tobin's accomplishments have been realized in an atmosphere of relative political tranquillity, a situation somewhat unusual for Boston, it was pointed out. For a Mayor to draw the fire of the Finance Commission, the City Council, civic groups, such as the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipal Research Bureau, and of disappointed supporters or political leaders, has been in the past a familiar story to Bostonians.

Friendly Relationships

Mayor Tobin's record of two years without a serious break with any of these groups drew especial comment from informed sources. His continued friendly relationships with the Council and political groups are notable in view of the pressure of financial stringency under which he has worked, and the scarcity of available patronage because of the "no-hiring" policy. The fact that WPA has displaced city contracts in most street, sidewalk and sewer work has also provided opportunities for the use of tact, informed officials observed.

Improvement in the credit situation is reflected in the fact that Boston is now marketing $2,500,000 in revenue anticipation notes issued this week for an 11-month period at a record low interest rate of .29 per cent. Interest rates for Boston's bonds and notes have declined substantially since Mayor Tobin took office and reflect what one source describes as a "complete change of atmosphere" among key bankers in their attitude toward city finances. Confidence in Boston has increased because there is apparently a conscientious effort to improve administrative methods, banish waste, and cut costs, it was explained.

Boston's debt structure is sounder than it was in January, 1937, according to expert analysts outside City Hall. It was improved by the transformation of $8,000,000 of short-term debts into funded obligations, observers state. Nevertheless, this has not increased the total funded debt materially because liquidations have exceeded other additions.

Taking short-term notes and funded debts together, Boston's situation is better by about $7,000,000, the figures show. In January, 1937, the over-all debt was $160,599,000; it is now about $153,000,000.

Here again, however, the problem which pervades most discussions of Boston's finances enters. The character of this debt is altering. In 1937 about $16,000,000 stood for relief borrowing. Now about $20,000,000 represents welfare expenditures. The effects of this trend are illustrated by a man who borrows $5 for a turkey dinner instead of for a pair of shoes; the turkey isn't of permanent value.

Steps to Budget Reductions

Changes in billing methods, buying practices, bookkeeping systems, telephone service, and all manner of routine detail in the far-flung departments of the city have accomplished savings that could probably be totaled into seven figures. These improvements ought to make reductions in the city budget increasingly possible during the next two years.

Boston's expenditures for maintenance and welfare departments have hovered around $40,000,000 since 1932. Mayor Tobin has thus far managed to hold them there, although welfare needs have risen from $10,643,000 in 1937 to $12,078,000 in 1939 and are still on the upgrade. This has been accomplished by the "no-hiring" policy and by other economies in operating costs of other departments.

Mayor Tobin has not solved Boston's financial problem, and the city is still in the vise of a shrinking tax base and continuing welfare demands. It may take a state sales tax or other legislative action at the 1941 session to bring lasting relief, and that session may be the climax of Maurice Tobin's mayoralty career, but at any rate, the downward trend of city affairs has been stopped and substantial gains toward solvency have been achieved.

New England Found 1939 a 'Good Year'

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Monday you tear that page marked Jan. 1 off the calendar and look at it simply as a date you may conclude that, as a date, it probably means less for 1940 than it has in many past years. Of course, it is going to be a bother to New England's thousands of stenographers, forced by their own impetuous habits to turn the paper up in the typewriter, erase the 3 and the 9, and re-type a 4 and an 0.

But 1939 wasn't such a bad year. Not to be compared with 1938 of which Heywood Broun declared: "1938 is a year not only to be rung out but also laundered before it is fit to be placed on the shelf with its fellow fugitives from the present."

For New England, 1939 was a year of considerable advance, but these forward motions are now just in mid-stride and the mere fact of another year arriving means little. Unlike a year ago, when Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut inaugurated new Governors, and the legislative wheels started whirring in all the six States, this Jan. 1, 1940, finds the various administrations established in their programs, and in those States where the Legislatures meet, only short, perfunctory sessions are anticipated.

Government Improves

Not to sound stuffy, the advances made in improving democratic government in New England last year cannot help but gratify many. Just a year ago, Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island announced his plans for streamlining the governmental structure of his State and fortifying its operation with the Nation's "strictest, fairest" civil service. The reorganization has been pretty much completed, and now—illustrative of how affairs are in mid-stride—the civil service statute goes into actual operation, affecting every one of the State's 3,500 employees, this month.

In Connecticut, the Waterbury trial, with its exposé of municipal malfeasance, gave impetus to the movement for improved government, while in Massachusetts the Speaker of the House, Christian A. Herter, uttered the keynote of the trend when in his first address a year ago he appealed for more honesty in Bay State public affairs.

Hardly had Mr. Herter's plea been published than on Jan. 6, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association laid 15 charges before Gov. Leverett Saltonstall concerning improper spending of hurricane funds.

Gone With the Wind

The Federation, it developed, had employed investigators to follow up on the way various departments had spent funds allocated to them from the $19,000,000 special hurricane rehabilitation outlay. In effect, the taxpayers' group charged that a second ill-wind—a wind of inefficiency, extravagance, if not worse—had swept over the Commonwealth, leaving in its wake such items as charges of $100 apiece for removing tree stumps, and the virtual rebuilding of certain schools only slightly damaged by the original hurricane.

Resignation of Commissioner of Education James G. Reardon on Jan. 25, and removal of William F. Callahan as Commissioner of Public Works, on July 26, were high points of this hurricane follow-up.

First Round to Aiken

The year began with another assertion of the people's right, too. In his address beginning his second gubernatorial term a year ago, Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont made a spirited defense of the right of individual States to control their resources.

On Jan. 12 he backed this up by asking the Vermont Legislature for a war chest of $65,000 to carry a legal fight against the United States Government's flood control plans for his State. The next day in Boston he gained the support of the other five New England Republican Governors, and the fight went on, first round to Governor Aiken.

The year started off with a bang for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, too, which baffled the newspaper reporters on Feb. 6 by calmly announcing it had received a $45,000 gift toward experimentation with a Cinemanitegraph, a machine which the M. I. T. announcement plainly said would solve "integral equations, evaluating Fourier series, determining correlative coefficients and other problems."

It is to be used, M. I. T. airily stated, "in the realm near the borderline of thought."

He had Something There

Getting back to the mundane, we note that on Feb. 10 Joseph Lee, member of Boston's School Committee, disclosed that a $34,000 WPA project had been secured with which to question Boston employers to find out just what training they looked for in new employees. At the same time, Mr. Lee said, students in the schools would be questioned to see where they were aiming.

"The need," declared Mr. Lee, "is to bring the product of the schools somewhat more into line with the demands of industry."

In this, Mr. Lee touched a point that was to grow in interest during the year. In Providence, the school authorities experimented with a plan of more intensive vocational guidance, and announced striking results. In Massachusetts, a special legislative commission studied the problem of the Bay State's 250,000 unemployed youth, and outlined a report. It, too, stressed need for changes in teaching.

In Connecticut, Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin launched his drive for jobs, and the necessity for training applicants for specific work once more arose as the need of the hour.

Neither Made a Record

Spring burgeoned in New England on March 15 when resort keepers and businessmen in general became alarmed over the threat of the New York World's Fair to Yankeeland's vacation industry. Normally, some 3,000,000 people vacation in New England, bringing $500,000,000 in revenues, but the New England Council, after a survey, discovered many regular vacationers were going to the Fair instead; moreover, a general movement of New England's regular population to Flushing Meadows appeared to be in prospect.

Announcement of the Council's findings caused quite a stir. The New England Federated Women's Clubs began a campaign, collecting a penny from every New Englander to be used in advertising the region. As it finally turned out, the summer season didn't break records, but neither did the New York Fair.

Spring was also proclaimed on March 22 when the first of the "militant, masterful manipulators of the motivated marble" took over Boston Common, and the cry of "knuckle down" was heard in the land. Then came May and the Ringling Brothers Circus, Pops, and a business upturn.

Textiles Led Upturn

Rhode Island noticed it first, in textiles; but remembering the recession of 1937 people were hesitant in accepting the good news, and for a while the reports, now coming from all quarters, were submerged along with the Submarine Squalus, which sank off Portsmouth May 23.

On the twenty-fourth the first load of seven men came up from 240 feet below the surface in a new diving bell. Twenty-five others followed during the day and evening. Naval men throughout the world praised this feat of the American Navy.

A board of inquiry immediately examined the sinking of the Squalus and the net recommendation was that rescue ships and bells be located in every area where submarines work.

On June 27 the Hartford Courant, which later in the summer was to celebrate its 150th anniversary, making it the oldest continuously published newspaper in the United States, made headlines by announcing it was ceasing to publish the "cause of death" in its obituary notices. The paper described the move as a "contribution to the peace of mind of those who foster gloomy predictions."

On July 13, the papers announced that Boston's shipments of scrap iron had reached a two and one-half year peak. Some 32,000 tons had been shipped during June, carried in six freighters, three to Italy, two to England, one to Japan.

This somber news was relieved with a report on the rehabilitation of Boston's decrepit City Hall by the WPA. The Mayor was to have a new shower bath installed, yellow tile, glass doors, but it was noted with some regret it was not to be piped with hot and cold sea water.

On Aug. 14 the Massachusetts Legislature prorogued and the outcome wasn't so bad as had been forecast. Instead of a State levy on the cities and towns of from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000, as Governor Saltonstall had feared, it actually was placed at $9,000,000, but it took lots of juggling.

Was His Face Red!

On the same day, out in Worcester Abraham S. Persky, a bathing suit manufacturer, took his 100 employees for a picnic and dip at Webster Lake. When they all got ready for the swim they invited Persky along, but he had to decline: he didn't have a bathing suit, had never owned one.

Aug. 15 President Roosevelt, at Campobello just off the Maine shore, announced a change in the date of Thanksgiving Day. New England's Governors took exceptions, a teapot tempest raged, while in Europe it looked dark, very much like rain.

August ended with men marching in Boston, the Veterans of Foreign Wars in their fortieth National Encampment. But men were marching elsewhere too, and you could hear the echo in New England.

On Friday, Sept. 1, the number of applicants for citizenship in the United States had reached 100 by noon at the Federal Building in Boston. By nightfall there were lines waiting. Sunday morning all Boston was at the radio to hear: ". . . I must tell now, we are at war."

A Fast Last Lap

Food prices inched up, factories were humming, and it was hard to tell where the war influence ended and peace prosperity began. All through the fall it was like that. "Business up 18 per cent" read one headline; "pay increases for 40,000," read another.

On Sept. 23 Harvard admitted its 304th class; other colleges and "prep" schools swung open their doors and a busy season for another great New England industry got under way. The Boston Symphony opened its fall and winter series, Stravinsky came—and Ethel Merman and Bert Lahr.

New England celebrated its Thanksgiving on its own "last Thursday," and was grateful for many good things, temporal and spiritual.

As winter came, New England was a hustling, prosperous place, so busy it scarcely knew when Jan. 1, 1940 slipped by.

Car Ownership Mounts To One in Every Four

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Confirming the suspicions of traffic-jammed Boston motorists, authorities in automobile row on Commonwealth Avenue today stated that there were 1,225,000 more automobiles on the road this year than in 1938, that motorists are burning up more gasoline and covering more mileage than at any other time in the nation's history.

These facts sprang from the annual report of the National Automobile Manufacturers Association, showing that not only had factory sales in both the United States and Canada increased 40 per cent over a year ago, but that steady employment in automotive plants had been given to some 83,000 additional workers in 1939. That brought the total employed in production to nearly 400,000.

Sign of National Recovery

On that basis, motor magnates affirmed that there were now enough passenger automobiles in use to take the entire nation for a ride at one time. For at least one person out of every four in the country now owns a motorcar.

That should mean something for national recovery. And it does with every business dependent upon automobile production swinging into second and third gear and $12,226,000 pouring every week into the pockets of wage earners in the production end alone.

Some of these wages go to the nation in tax revenues which rose to the new high peak of $1,631,000,000 this year, representing 11 per cent of the entire nation's income from all sources, it was said. Unit sales of automobiles attained a total of 3,710,000, including 2,960,000 passenger cars and 750,000 commercial vehicles.

30,710,000 Registrations

Motor vehicle registrations were reported at the new all-time high of 30,710,000. This figure compares with 29,485,000 in 1938. From a registration of 4,224,031 commercial vehicles in 1938, the 1939 total rose to 4,460,000.

Some of the increase in registrations was traced to the greater use of motorbuses for transportation which rose to the new high total of 134,000 or some 1,400 more than the previous year.

Meanwhile, motor vehicles were consuming nearly 21,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline for another record.

The effect of stimulated business in the production plants is seen in a stir of activity in the accessory divisions with servicing and replacements reaching new high volumes since 1929. Adding all totals together evolves the grand total of business for automobiles amounting to nearly $4,600,000,000.

Test of Vanderbilt Policies To Come at Assembly Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 30—The test of the popularity of the so-called "streamline" government of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and the Republican majority will begin Tuesday when the 1940 session of the General Assembly is scheduled to get underway.

Although many of the features of the present administration were incorporated in the 1939 inaugural address of the Governor, they did not become operative until the legislators had gone home to await the call for the 1940 session.

There is considerable speculation as to whether the chief executive is as popular with his own party as when he was elected to office in 1938.

The Democratic minority has made it clear that they will single out Governor Vanderbilt for attack as soon as the usual formal exercises are over and they are hopeful of having sufficient G. O. P. support to make drastic changes in the governmental setup of this year.

The only innovation that seems safe is the Civil Service method of filling State jobs. Chairman John P. Hartigan of the State Democratic Committee has asked that the Vanderbilt-sponsored change be given a fair trial.

Action Sought

However, the minority intends to move for the repeal of the cigarette and tobacco taxes, to seek probes of certain expenditures by the Governor without authorization of the General Assembly and also to seek laws to prevent the hiring of out-of-State persons for State jobs.

A strong liquor lobby is also to march on the State House to seek legislation which would give them more freedom and curb the various licensing boards from "interfering with their business." However, both parties have made it known that they will adopt a "hands-off" policy on the liquor question and indicated they would follow the recommendations of Liquor Control Director George W. Brewster, who has made known that he intends to seek new laws to bring about greater temperance.

The cigarette and tobacco taxes are said by the Democrats to be among the most valuable ammunition which they have to raise havoc with the administration forces and the move for the repeal will be one of the first acts.

From veteran G. O. P. leaders comes the opinion there is serious threat of a revolt in the Republican ranks because of the dissatisfaction as to the manner in which patronage has been handled. Many of the "old guard," in past years, had been in a position to place hundreds in State positions and at the same time keep their individual political machines.

This year the story is different and the Vanderbilt machine selected workers for their ability and not for their political connections.

Proved Unpopular

The appointment of Warden Clement J. Ferling for the State Prison in preference to a local man is said to have not only brought condemnation from the Democrats but proved unpopular with the Republicans. Warden Ferling formerly was assistant to Warden Lewis E. Lawes.

The selection of Maxwell E. Devoe of Chicago as Civil Service Director and the appointment of several social workers from other States have been responsible for much complaint from Republican job-seekers.

Labor, which usually played an important part in the legislative happenings, intends to sit on the sidelines and watch developments of the early days of the session.

Its leaders are to await the report of the special commission named by Governor Vanderbilt to study conditions with a view of seeking legislation which would be not only beneficial to the workers but also bring about a more cordial relationship between unions and employers as an aid to prevent strikes. This commission is composed of one member of the American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Independent Textile Union of Woonsocket, an employers' representative and Director of Labor, Harvey Saul.

The special committee probing alleged election frauds at the 1938 election in Pawtucket will report. There will also be a report from a commission studying the advisability of a re-organization of the judicial system with a view of establishing a separate juvenile court setup.

Other commissions which will report are one studying relief conditions for the purpose of devising ways and means for a more equal distribution, and a board which is making a probe of the caucus and election laws. This latter commission in a preliminary report disapproved of the adoption of a primary system at the present time.

Ski Fans: Local Weather Makes Good

Well, snow fans, it's here!

Not in any too much abundance but enough to assure good skiing over the long holiday week end.

The weatherman reports that the fall is generally light over New England with the heaviest fall coming right here in Boston and vicinity. It will continue to snow all day today, but not more than two inches are expected to be added to the four-inch fall that came during the early morning.

Hardly any snow has fallen in northern New England. Only one inch was recorded at Bartlett, N. H., and St. Johnsbury, Vt., while there was no snow fall at White River Junction, Vt.

Bostonians bent to their shovels this morning and city plows were kept busy pushing the light snow from the streets. Traffic moved slowly, but without difficulty. Plane schedules were canceled because of the low ceiling.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Snow today; partly cloudy and colder tomorrow. Moderate easterly winds, gradually increasing.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Rain on the coast and snow or rain in the interior today; Sunday partly cloudy and colder.

Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Snow today; Sunday fair and colder.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	35	New York	31	39
Chicago	17	33	New Orleans	40	50
Denver	35	38	Norfolk	34	45
Helena	29	30	Philadelphia	31	36
Kansas City	12	25	St. Louis	11	27
Los Angeles	55	72	San Francisco	51	60
Miami	56	83	Washington	28	35
Minneapolis	9	20			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 30.
B—Maximum, Dec. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:00 p. m.; height 10.7 feet.
Sunday, 2:34 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Sunday, 2:54 p. m.; height 10.3 feet.
Monday, 3:30 a. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Monday, 3:53 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Tuesday, 4:28 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:49, Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 4:50, Sunday.
Light all vehicles by 4:51, Monday.

Tunnel Toll Holds Over For the Present

Greeting the State Department of Public Utilities finding that Sumner tunnel rates should be studied with a view to upward revision as a victory for taxpayers, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today offered to co-operate in considerations of a new toll.

The Department by a four-to-one vote of its Commissioners, ruled yesterday that the present toll of 15 cents for passenger cars should be retained for the present, but that a new schedule should be considered in coming months.

The Research Bureau had urged a five-cent increase as a possible means for reducing the $365,000 deficit expected this year. Commissioner Richard D. Grant agreed with the Bureau.

B. & M. to Honor Veteran Commuters

The Boston and Maine Railroad early next year will hold a dinner honoring more than 25 veteran commuters, including a woman, who have been traveling on the road more than a half century. One of the group has been traveling the road every working day for 65 years. Each will be given a gold pin.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Colonial—
"John Henry," starring Paul Robeson, 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Mamba's Daughters," by Dorothy and Du Bose Hayward. Starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Tonight We Dance," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Last Boston performance Jan. 6).

Movies

Brookline Village—
Jackie Cooper in "Two Bright Boys." 4, 7, 10. Also "In Old Monterey," with Gene Autry. 2, 5:15, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "Five Little Peppers, and How They Grew." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"The Honeymoon's Over," with Stuart Erwin, Marjorie Weaver and E. E. Clive. 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Disputed Passage," with Akim Tamiroff, John Howard and Dorothy Lamour. 3:20, 6:15, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Little Accident," featuring Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. Also "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with James Stewart.

Fine Arts—
"With a Smile." 1:30, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:40. Also "Mickey's Beach Picnic." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:30, 9:30.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Gulliver's Travels." Fenway: 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:20, 10:15. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Our Neighbors the Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. Fenway: 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:45. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15. (Midnight show New Year's Eve: "Remember the Night," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray. Also "Night of Nights." Seats reserved.)

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:50, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45. (Show continues until dawn. Seats not reserved.)

Metropolitan—
"The Great Victor Herbert," starring Allan Jones, Mary Martin and Walter Connolly. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "All Women Have Secrets." with Jean Cagney and Joseph Allen, Jr. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. (Midnight show New Year's Eve: "Remember the Night," featuring Barbara Stanwyck and Fred MacMurray. Also "Night of Nights." Seats reserved.)

Normandie—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Also Alice Faye and Don Ameche in "Hollywood Cavalcade."

R. K. O. Boston—
Lupe Velez and Leon Errol in "Mexican Spitfire." 10:25 a. m., 12:50, 3:20, 5:45, 8:10, 10:35. Stage: Folies Parisienne, The Beauty Factory, The Parisian Shop, The Lace Wedding and The Exotic Taste. 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7, 9:30. (Midnight show New Year's Eve. Seats reserved.)

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

South Station Theater—
"Travel—Kangaroo Country," "American Royal Show." "Unusual Occupations." "Night Life in Old Paris," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Return of Dr. X." Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Tremont—
"Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby and Fred MacMurry. Also "Daughters Courageous." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. Also "In Name Only," starring Cary Grant, Carol Lombard and Kay Francis.

Trans-Lux—
"Goosestep," with Roland Drew and Sten Duha. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. Also "The Covered Trailer," with The Gleason Family. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40. Special midnight showing.

University—
Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert in "Drums Along the Mohawk." 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. Also "Too Busy to Work," with the Jones Family. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart, also "Five Little Peppers."

Uptown—
"Little Accident," with Hugh Herbert and Baby Sandy. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. Also "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. 12:30, 3:35, 6:05, 10.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Pianoforte recital by Mikhail Sheyne. 3.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

A Long Toot and a Short Toot And the Harbor Taxi Is Yours

If you're coming into Boston Harbor and you want a taxi, just toot one long and one short.

That's the signal for Boston's only harbor taxi, the Edna, run by Capt. Amadee ("Mattie") Langlois, who in 38 years has become one of Boston's waterfront characters.

The Edna got a new coat of green paint this fall, and now, riding at her moorings on the south side of T Wharf, she looks trim and trig and ready to go. Edna is a 32-footer with a hunting cabin.

It's a 24-hour, year-round proposition, harbor taxiing, Captain Langlois will tell you. Many a time, he says, he's just ready to turn in after a day and an evening's work, when a call comes in, and off he has to go again.

He does all kinds of odd jobs for boats and people around the harbor: buys bread and cheese, butter and bacon, for the freighters, even collects laundry and returns it.

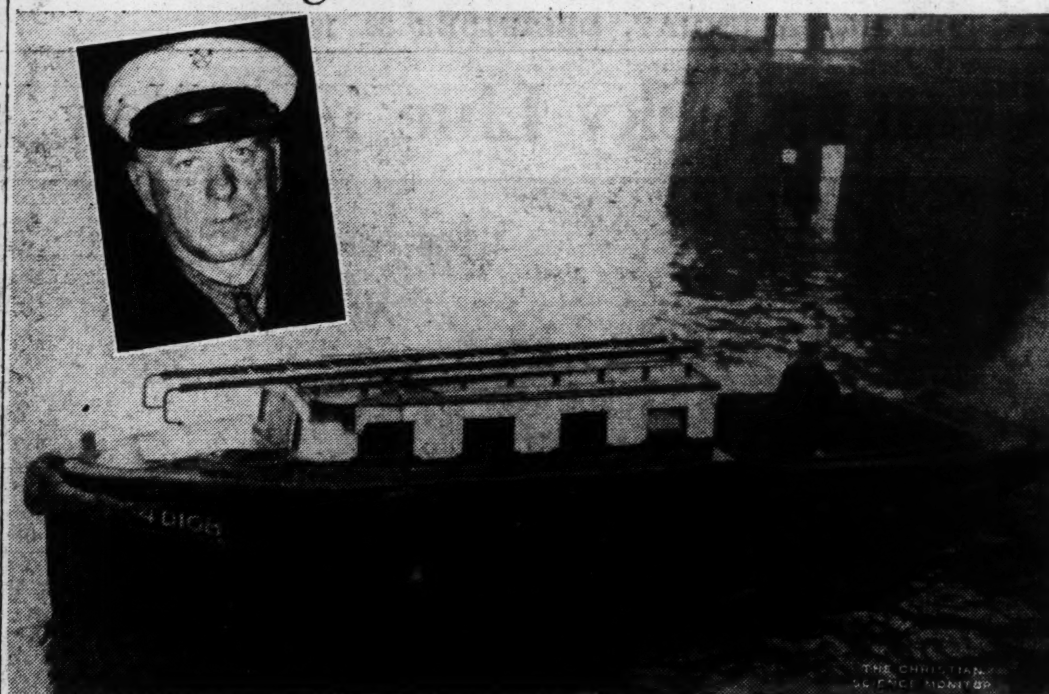
There are crew members of ships that ride at anchor in the harbor who wish to come ashore; people returning to the islands late at night after the regular city steamer has stopped running; float stages and fender logs to be towed. It all makes work for the harbor taxi.

This is the best time of year for this business, Captain Langlois says.

"Not so much competition," he puts it. "Not so many yachts. When the cold weather comes, the fair-weather boys tie up."

Captain Langlois has run the harbor taxi for 11 years. Before the Edna he operated the Rex. He has been on the sea all his life. His father was a sea captain, and at one time, he says, owned several vessels. They made the Nova Scotia run and engaged in general coastwise shipping. The Captain also was a fisherman for many years and is familiar with the Grand Banks. Later he went with the Boston Tow Boat Co.

Traffic Signals Don't Bother This Taxi



By a Staff Photographer

Boston's Harbor Taxi and Skipper

Capt. Amadee ("Mattie") Langlois and his motor launch Edna ready to answer a call for service.

Tobin Praises City Council's Co-operation

Boston's City Council would never be described as a "joke" if the Councilors always took time to read measures clear through before voting on them, Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson Jr. of Dorchester told his colleagues at the farwell dinner of the 1938-39 Council at the Parker House Thursday night.

Many of the Councilors referred to the good fellowship they had experienced in their contact with other Councilors. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin declared that "No Mayor ever had more co-operation than has been given me by the present Council."

Other retiring Councilors who spoke were John I. Fitzgerald of the West End, Frank J. Irwin of East Boston, John E. Kerrigan of South Boston, Sidney Rosenberg of Dorchester, George MacMahon of Roxbury, James E. Agnew of Brighton, Clement A. Norton of Hyde Park, and Mrs. Mildred M. Harris of Roxbury.

Several other Councilors who were re-elected also spoke, as did a number of attaches and officials of the Council offices.

Mayor Tobin was scheduled to play host to the present Council at a luncheon at the Parker House following the body's final meeting this morning. After the inaugural ceremonies on New Year's morning, Monday, he will be host to the new Council at a similar function.

Talk Pundits Pick 'American' With No Recognizable Accent

"Pardon my Southern accent!"—That familiar remark, heard this week at the Chicago convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech, and by countless listeners who tuned in their radios on the proceedings, opens up a whole field of research.

For there are plenty of other accents—including the much-mimicked Harvard variety—for which no pardon is sought, and which are, in fact, matters of distinct sectional pride.

But if accents are interesting, there is one thing which is much more so to experts on communication of ideas by means of movements of the vocal chords, tongue, lips and what not. That one paramount interest is the type of American talking which, to the majority of the people of the "melting pot" nation, falls with comfortable familiarity on the ears with no recognizable accent at all. That form of speech would be nothing more nor less than just plain "American."

Pennsylvanians in Favor

The experts on talk, gathered in the "windy city," were told by Walter H. Wilkie and Joseph Snyder, professors of New York University, that careful study of American dialects disclosed that natives of Lancaster, Pa., spoke in a manner which was most pleasing, by and large, to Americans everywhere.

There are those who are distressed by the New England way of delivering "a's" and "r's." Others become restive under prolonged exposure to the soft speech of the South. Some squirm slightly when their ears receive the "oi's" of some New Yorkers. But general content appears to reign when a Pennsylvanian from Lancaster has something to say.

As a matter of fact, when it comes to the Harvard accent, Prof. Frederick C. Packard of that University declared in a recent radio talk on the subject through Boston's international station WRUL, that "there ain't no such animal"—not exactly a Harvard-approved expression itself, of course.

Professor Packard has made recordings of students' voices as freshmen and than as seniors, and has discovered that four years at Harvard seldom make much of an impression on them—except for the wearing off of certain obvious defects.

There is a general tendency, he said—after 17 years of observation at Harvard—for all student voices to reach "a cultivated level of utterance which would perfectly conform to the purpose of all language, which is clear, natural communication"—a remark which seems more in the true Harvard vein, perhaps.

Harvard is no longer a New England college, the professor pointed out, and students from all sections bring their accents—if any—with them, and carry them away when they leave. In only about 15 per cent of cases he has studied has there been any notable change. In the New England group no change at all is apparent.

Prof. Joseph Connor of Emerson College of Oratory said this morning that in his opinion the most generally considered accent-free speech is found in the belt running from western New York State, through western Pennsylvania and into Ohio.

Since radio is admittedly the greatest influence for standardization of American speech, the opinions of local radio officials were sought. Naturally enough, many comments on the accents of announcers in programs picked up in different parts of the country, are received.

Radio Standardization

Lloyd G. Del Castillio, Production Manager of station WEEI, remarked that "radio is gradually levelling out all colloquialisms and bringing about a standard form of speech." In the case of the WEEI staff, he said, the voice of Jay Wesley, sports announcer who hails from Oklahoma, seems to be particularly acceptable to New England listeners.

Listeners offer few comments on accents of announcers in any of the major network studios, Mr. Del Castillio declared—presumably because of the process of standardization which is taking place. Network programs originating in New England, however, do sometimes draw comments concerning "a's" and "r's" from listeners in other parts of the country.

Miss Louise Ryerson of station WRUL probably receives the most comments on accents—from listeners overseas. English members of its audience, apparently, make something of a hobby of guessing the section of America from which each speaker comes—and very often they are right. Even to them, though, Pennsylvania—not including Philadelphia usually, which does have a certain something which they can spot—with upstate New York and Ohio, seem to yield nothing but plain "American."

Stormy Sailing Off Coast

Commending the Coast Guard for its efficient work, Herbert Talbot, first member of the crew of the yacht Aldebaran to arrive in Boston after the storm-damaged ship had been towed safely to Charleston, S. C., told today how the crew had successfully ridden out a severe storm off Hatteras.

"We were making excellent headway and were only 100 miles off Nantucket Lightship on Dec. 24 when the storm, accompanied by severe gales, struck us," Mr. Talbot said. "The wind blew the sails to powder and forced us back 250 miles on our course. Waves breaking over the vessel washed down the skylights and companionways, finally disabling our Diesel engine which provided electricity for light and for the pumps.

"When the pumps failed it was necessary for us to bail by hand, passing the buckets up three flights. For two days following the storm, which lasted about 12 hours, it was too rough to think much about food, both hands being required to hang on with," Mr. Talbot said.

"Although we had extra sails below and set to work to re-rig the ship they were of little use as we were becalmed for two days. Then the Coast Guard discovered our plight and towed us into Charleston," he explained.

The Symphony Offers a French Program

The Arts in Boston

With the tenth program of the Boston Symphony season, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky this week makes the third of his gestures of international amity. Having saluted old Vienna and Finland, he now pays tribute to France with an entire program.

The list is singularly free of conventional choices. It opens with Fauré's "Pelléas et Mélisande" Suite, continues with Dukas' "L'Apprenti Sorcier," and concludes with Debussy's music from "Le Martyre de Saint Sébastien," in which the orchestra is assisted by the Cecilia Society (of which Arthur Fiedler is conductor) with Cleora Wood as soprano soloist.

The "Pelléas" Suite was heard last spring; the Debussy music had last been played here three years ago. Dukas' Scherzo had not been heard at these concerts since 1925. No doubt everybody could name pieces he would like to substitute for one or more of these three. But for Dr. Koussevitzky it must be said that his list not only has the challenge of the unusual, but sustains his reputation as a shrewd program maker.

It does not follow that yesterday's concert was necessarily uniformly enjoyable to all listeners. Fauré's suite, for example, has its charms, but as music it does not stand up well, separated from stage action. Debussy's "Sébastien" music is perhaps a matter of taste. If you like "Parsifal," you probably will like "Sébastien." If you feel a distaste for airless, scented music, expressive of an erotic religiosity, it will hardly appeal to you.

As for Dukas' Scherzo, it had gone so long unheard at a "regular" concert here that many music lovers may have thought of it as relegated to popular programs. Yet one listener at least was grateful for its presence on the program yesterday. Its heartiness, its wit, its brilliance were refreshing. Let us not look with too much condescension upon this score. Its author was a master musician, no less masterly in his light than in his serious music. The facture of this piece is expert, and it is far more descriptive of its text than many a more solemn composition. It is the French opposite number of "Till Eulenspiegel"; let us be thankful for it. Let us be thankful, too, for a conductor who can give it so imaginative a reading, and for an orchestra which can play it with such incomparable virtuosity.

L. A. S.

Age Assistance Increases N. H. Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Public aid in various forms was provided to 6.8 per cent of the population of New Hampshire during October, according to the report of the State Department of Public Welfare. The figure for the month represented an increase of 45 cases over September and 429 cases over October of a year ago.

While the case load showed an increase over both the previous month and the corresponding month a year ago, the amount expended in October of this year was $349,947 or $7,593 less than in October, 1938, but $9,031 more than September of this year. The gain over the comparative month a year ago can be attributed entirely to the increased cost of old-age assistance, it is said.

Direct relief in October of this year was furnished to 9,602 cases including 27,734 individuals, at a cost of $208,433. This represented a decrease from a year ago when there were 10,145 cases, including 32,194 individuals, and expenditures $38,991 greater than this year.

Old-age assistance cases jumped 716 cases in the year, including October, 1939, and old-age expenditures for October of this year were $110,079 as compared with $90,265 for October, 1938.

Cruft Will Shows Gifts of $465,000

The will of Miss Eunice McLellan Cruft of Boston, which was filed in Suffolk Probate Court Thursday, disclosed public bequests totaling $185,000 and personal gifts amounting to $280,000. The bequests do not become effective until after the passing of the testatrix' sister, Miss Frances E. Cruft.

The public bequests include $50,000 to the American Unitarian Association, with a suggestion that half the money be made a fund for needy, retired Unitarian clergymen, and $25,000 for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with a suggestion that it be used for needy students.

Other institutions named in the will were the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston and the Massachusetts General Hospital, $25,000 each; Baker Memorial Hospital and First Church in Roxbury (Unitarian), each to receive the income from $25,000; the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, $10,000; Norfolk House Center of Roxbury, $3,000, and Roxbury Neighborhood Association, $2,000.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Massachusetts

Pittsfield—Electrical transcription program on Jan. 14, 2:30 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.

It's Ab Jenkins Now

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—It's legally Ab Jenkins now. Few persons knew that the automobile speedster who becomes Mayor Jan. 2 was really David Abbott Jenkins. It was confusing when he signed his full name to documents. So Mr. Jenkins went to court Dec. 29 and lopped off the excess.

Green Lights Mystery In Worcester Is Solved

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—A flurry of mysterious green lights blinking on schoolhouse tops and high hills which kept police acting on complaints of everything from foreign spies to a Martian invasion, was solved last night by the city engineer.

Engineer Fred R. Perry said it is part of a geodetic survey of the city and night work is underway because heat waves from pavements interferes with distance sighting, making the surveying rods "dance." The engineers use green lights because they are more visible.

The SALE that starts the whole town talking

WALK-OVER

Semi-Annual Clearance of Smart Shoes

$4.95 $5.95 $6.95

PRINCESS PAT $7.95 and $8.95

170 Tremont Street 378 Washington Street

BOSTON

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Monday, Jan. 1		
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
For Tuesday, Jan. 2		
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Dec. 31

10:45 a. m.—WNAC—Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Jan. 1

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—6:00 p. m.—Overture by Orchestra. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Chamber Music; Elizabeth Luin; "The Opera at Naples after Scarlatti." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.3 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"In the Canteen Tonight." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current Events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Caracas—9 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"London Log," talk by Howard Marshall. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

For Sunday, Dec. 31

Budapest—7 p. m.—"Preludium"—Organ. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Moscow—7 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—Opera "King Lear" (Frozzi)—Act II. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:40 p. m.—Orchestra. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—French Drama; introduction in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Eindhoven—9:35 p. m.—American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
London—10 p. m.—Religious Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.

For Monday, Jan. 1

Budapest—7 p. m.—"New Year's Eve in New York." HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m.—"The Empire at War," talk. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Chorus by Tokyo Symphonic Group. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.87 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
London—11 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:15	Bishop C. Bromley	**Metropolitan Opera: "La**	Reggie Childs' Orch....	Sport reports	"Children's Corner" ...
5:15	Oxnam	**Gioconda"**	Reggie Childs' Orch....	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" ......
5:30	"Americans at	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch...	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror" ......
5:45	Work": drama ...	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.	Del Courtney's Orch...	Sport reports	News Service ....
6:00	News; "Headlines".	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	"25 Years Ago"; News..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review...
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45	**Today in Europe**..	ed": dramatization ...	Dramatization	Sports and music......	Sport comment ....
7:00	**People's Platform:**	"Message of Israel"....	"What's My Name":	Louis Wersen's Band...	Al Booris' Orchestra...
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"....	quiz program	Sport comment	News Service ....
7:30	**"Sky Blazers":**	Russ Morgans' Orch....	"Art for Your Sake";	Sport comment	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45	**dramatization**	Russ Morgans' Orch....	Dr. Bernard Myers....	"Twentieth Century	"Jungle Jim" ....
8:00	**"Gang Busters":**	"The Green Hornet":	**Arch Oboler's Plays:**	Serenade"	"Hit Parade of To-
8:15	**dramatic sketch** .	mystery drama	**'This Precious Freedom'**	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	morrow" ....
8:30	Wayne King's Or-	"Youth vs. Age": quiz	"Stop Me if You've	"Hawaii Calls": native	Hilo Serenaders ....
8:45	chestra; news	program	Heard This One"......	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers ....
9:00	Your Hit Parade:	National Barn Dance:	Press Conference	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Concert Melodies ......
9:15	vocalist; quartet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Larry Clinton's Orch....	European news	Concert Melodies ......
9:30	M. Warnow's Or..	Hot Shots; Alec Tem-	"Death Valley Days":	**Alfred Wallenstein's**	Week-End Jamboree ..
9:45	"Saturday Night	pleton; orchestra	dramatization	**Symphonic Strings** ...	Week-End Jamboree ..
10:00	Serenade"	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Benny Goodman's Or-	Don Arres, tenor; orch..	News Service ....
10:15	**"Twelve Crowded**	**tra; Desire Defauw,**	chestra; vocalist	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.....
10:30	**Months": re-en-**	**conductor**	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	"Music by Moonlight"..	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45	**actment of head-**	**NBC Symphony Orches-**	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	"Music by Moonlight"..	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00	**line stories, 1939**..	**tra; Desire Defauw,**	News Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	"Sportoscope" ....
11:15	Sports; news	**conductor**	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch....	Al Booris' Orchestra...
11:30	News; Everett Hoag-	News; talk; weather...	George Olsen's Orch....	Teddy Wilson's Orch...	Marimba Orchestra ....
11:45	land's Orchestra .	Del Courtney's Orch. ..	George Olsen's Orch....	Teddy Wilson's Orch...	News Service ....

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	*1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00	Church of the Air.	Morning Musicale	"Uncle Bob," children's	"Melody Market"	Operatic Airs ....
10:15	Church of the Air.	Morning Musicale	program	"Melody Market"	Religious program ....
10:30	"March of Games".	"Four Belles"	Melodic Moods	Tremont Temple	Religious program ....
10:45	"March of Games".	"Smilin' Ed"	**Service of The Mother**	Tremont Temple	Religious program ....
11:00	Old South Church.	News; weather; music..	**Church, The First**	Tremont Temple	Religious program ....
11:15	Old South Church.	"Invitation to Music"..	**Church of Christ,**	Tremont Temple	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church.	Southernaires; Negro	**Scientist, in Boston,**	Tremont Temple	Manner" ....
11:45	Old South Church.	male quartet	**Massachusetts**	Tremont Temple	The Italian Hour.....
12:00	News Service	**Music Hall: Henrietta**	News Service	Student Radio Club....	The Italian Hour.....
12:15	Concert pianist ..	**Schumann, pianist;**	Organ recital	Student Radio Club....	The Italian Hour.....
12:30	Salt Lake City	**male chorus; String**	Paul Martin and his	Italian string music...	The Italian Hour.....
12:45	Tabernacle Choir.	**Symphony Orchestra** .	Orchestra	Italian string music...	The Italian Hour.....
1:00	Piano soloist	"Pilgrimage of Poetry"	Speaker; music	News Service	Portuguese Hour .....
1:15	Beacon St. Window	"Boston Life"	Speaker; music	Don Arres; orchestra..	Portuguese Hour .....
1:30	Programs; Walberg	**"Curtain Calls of 1939":**	Concert Miniatures	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
1:45	Brown's Strings..	**addresses, President**	Concert Miniatures	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour .....
2:00	**"Democracy in Ac-**	**Roosevelt, David Sarn-**	Speakers; music	**American Unitarian**	"Voice of Israel"......
2:15	**tion": drama**	**off; sports résumé;**	Speakers; music	**Association talk**	"Voice of Israel"......
2:30	"News & Rhythm"	**pickups of outstand-**	**University of Chicago**	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"......
2:45	Vocalist; news	**ing musical and radio**	**Round Table**	Bible"	"Voice of Israel"......
3:00	**New York Philhar-**	**programs; interviews;**	"I Want a Divorce":	Drama and music......	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:15	**monic - Symphony**	**dramatic sketches;**	dramatic sketch	Drama and music......	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:30	**Orchestra; John**	**short wave relays; mu-**	News from Europe.....	"Waltz Time"	Scandinavian Melodies..
3:45	**Barbirolli, con-**	**sical programs**	Rangers Serenade	"Haven of Rest"......	Scandinavian Melodies..
4:00	**ductor; Deems**	"National Vespers" ...	Larry Clinton's Orch...	Network speaker	"Friends of Mine".....
4:15	**Taylor, comment**..	"National Vespers" ...	Larry Clinton's Orch...	Network speaker	Irish Minstrels ....
4:30	**"Pursuit of Happi-**	Richard Himber's Orch.	"The Shadow": drama-	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir....
4:45	**ness": variety** ..	Richard Himber's Orch.	tization	Network speaker	Sheloh Kall's Choir....
5:00	**"Hobby Lobby":**	Moylan Sisters, har-	Blue Barron's Orch....	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15	Dave Elman, m. c.	mony team; orchestra	"Chats About Dogs"...	Religious Hour	of the Air ....
5:30	Ben Bernie and All	**Metropolitan Opera Au-**	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	"Prairie Pals" ....
5:45	the Lads	**ditions of the Air**.....	Bee	Religious Hour	"Silent Program" .....
6:00	**Silver Theater:**	**"Outline of 1939"**......	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Variety program	News Service ....
6:15	**dramatization** ...	Soprano soloist	prano; organ	Variety program	Neapolitan Serenaders .
6:30	**"Gateway to Holly-**	"Grouch club," with	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Religious program ....
6:45	**wood": final con-**	Ned Sparks; music....	Popular music	Glenn Gray's Orch....	Religious program ....
7:00	**test for motion**	Dinah Shore, songs....	**Jack Benny Program:**	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians" ..
7:15	**picture candidates**	**News from Europe**.....	**comedy; orchestra**	"Supper Dance"	"The Friendly Singer".
7:30	**Screen Guild Thea-**	**"Mr. District Attorney":**	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Harold Stokes' Orch....	Myles O'Malley's Orch.:
7:45	**ter: variety**	**dramatic sketch**	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Harold Stokes' Orch....	Billy Payne, tenor....
8:00	**Orson Welles in**	"Festival of Music":	**Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-**	**American Forum of the**	Variety Hour ....
8:15	**Edna Ferber's**	soloist; concert orch..	**gen; Donald Dickson;**	**Air: "America's Out-**	Variety Hour ....
8:30	**"Come and Get**	"Footlight Fancies" ...	**Dorothy Lamour; guest**	**look for 1940": S. T.**	Variety Hour ....
8:45	**It"; War news**...	"Footlight Fancies" ...	**artist; orchestra**	**Granik, presiding**	Variety Hour ....
9:00	**Sunday Evening**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music".....
9:15	**Hour: Symphony**	"The Parker Family"..	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Moods in Music".....
9:30	**Orchestra; Grace**	Irene Rich, sketch ..	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Strings and Things":
9:45	**Moore, soprano** ..	"Sports Newsreel"	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	orchestra ....
10:00	"Waltz Time"	**News from London**....	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	"Good Will Hour"......	Bert Hirsch Presents...
10:15	"Waltz Time"	New Orleans preview..	Orchestra; guests	"Good Will Hour"......	Bert Hirsch Presents...
10:30	Sports; news	"Cheerio's Musical Mo-	Music of Yesteryear	"Good Will Hour"......	News Service ....
10:45	Organ recital	saics"	Blue Barron's Orch. ...	"Good Will Hour"......	Concert Melodies ......
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather....	News Service	Boston Bruins-Canadiens	Concert Melodies ......
11:15	P. Whiteman's Or.	Ray Kinney's Orch....	Weather Service	hockey game	"Mother's Album" .....
11:30	Eddie Duchin's Or.	Watch Night Service,	Watch Night Service,	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Mother's Album" .....
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	U. S. Capitol.........	Riverside Church	Benny Goodman's Orch.	News Service ....

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch ..	**Rose Bowl Football**	"Girl Alone": sketch...	Rose Bowl football	"Melody Mirror" ......
5:15	"Billy and Betty".	**Game: University of**	"Midstream": sketch ..	game, Los Angeles....	"Melody Mirror" ......
5:30	"In Hollywood" ...	**Tennessee versus Uni-**	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Rose Bowl football	"Melody Mirror" ......
5:45	Scattergood Baines	**versity of Southern**	"Little Orphan Annie".	game, Los Angeles....	News Service ....
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	**California**	News Service	Rose Bowl football	Italian Review ....
6:15	H. Hendrie, songs..	**Rose Bowl Football**	"Concert Album"	game, Los Angeles....	Italian Review ....
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	**Game: University of**	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Rose Bowl football	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45	Today in Europe...	**Tennessee versus Uni-**	"Musical Rendezvous" .	game, Los Angeles....	Sport comment ....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	**versity of Southern**	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Rose Bowl football	Dance orchestra ......
7:15	"Lum and Abner".	**California**	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	game, Los Angeles....	News Service ....
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45	serial	Gordon Jenkins' Orch..	"Names in the News"..	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons" ..
8:00	"Tune-up Time":	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	'Author! Author!': John	Harpers' Varieties .....
8:15	vocalists; orch. ..	Holmes": sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra.	Chapman, m. c.	Camera Club ....
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False".......	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	Ernie Fiorito's Orches-	Religious program ....
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False".......	**symphony orchestra** ..	tra; vocalists	Variety musicale ......
9:00	**Theater: Herbert**	**Rochester Civic Orch.;**	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	"Concert Melodies" ....
9:15	**Marshall and Ka-**	**G. F. Harrison, cond.**	program	Maj. Leonard H. Nason	"Concert Melodies" ....
9:30	**ren Morley in**	Mrs. Alice D. Burke....	**Alec Templeton Time:**	**WOR Symphony Orch.**..	"Melodic Moods" ......
9:45	**"Sorrel and Son"**	"Gene and Glenn".....	**piano; chorus; orch.**...	**WOR Symphony Orch.**..	"Melodic Moods" ......
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Olympics Hockey Game	"Lullaby Lady": Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing.	Five Star News........
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	Olympics Hockey Game	nentals Quartet; orch..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	**'National Radio Forum':**	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"The Islanders" ......
10:45	Music; weather ..	**Nathan Strauss**	Mickey Alpert's Orch...	Henry Weber's Orches-	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather....	News; Weather	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope" ....
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Dick Barrie's Orch.....	Rollo Hudson's Orch....
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want".	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Joe Green's Orchestra.
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or..	"The Music You Want".	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	News Service ....

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch....	"Harvey and Del"......	"Girl Alone": sketch..	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club".....
5:15	"Billy and Betty".	Network program	"Midstream": sketch ..	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror" ......
5:30	"In Hollywood" ..	"Gene and Glenn".....	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports reports	"Bruce Scott" ....
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Tom Mix": sketch....	"Little Orphan Annie".	Sports reports	News Service ....
6:00	News; Edwin Hill..	News; music; weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	"25 Years Ago"; News..	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"..	"News Reporter"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45	**"Today in Europe"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"..	"Marching Along"	Sport comment ....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"..	"Easy Aces": sketch...	Fred Waring's Orch. ..	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dance orchestra ......
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch...	"I Love a Mystery"....	Lew Conrad's Orch.....	"Five Star News"......
7:30	Helen Menken in	Network program	Studio program	"Unsung Americans" ..	Pete Herman's Orch....
7:45	"Second Husband"	Network program	"Dance Time"	"Curtain Calls"	Commentator ....
8:00	"Big Town": with	**"The Aldrich Family,"**	Johnny Green's Orch.;	**Hilde Reggiani, so-**	Dramatization ....
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	**with Ezra Stone**......	dramatic sketch	**prano; orchestra**	"Waltz Time" ....
8:30	"Court of Missing	**"Information, Please":**	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Song recital ....
8:45	Heirs": War news	**questions and answers**	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	Elliott Roosevelt .....
9:00	"We, the People".	**"Cavalcade of Amer-**	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing.	"Easy Aces": sketch...
9:15	"We, the People".	**ica": drama**	Sanderson; quiz	War correspondent	"Mr. Keen": sketch....
9:30	Raymond Scott's	**"Meet Mr. Weeks": with**	**"Fibber McGee and**	News Service	"Concert Melodies" ....
9:45	Orch.; vocalist ..	**guest speaker**	**Molly"; music**	Third period, Bruins-	"Concert Melodies" ....
10:00	Glen Miller's Orch.	**"New England Talks It**	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Rangers hockey game,	News Service ....
10:15	Network program .	**Over": forum**	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	**"New England Talks It**	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Network program	"Streamliners" ....
10:45	Music; weather ..	**Over": forum**	house": drama; music	Network program	Dance orchestra ......
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather..	News Service	Jack McLean's Orch....	"Sportoscope" ....
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Teddy Powell's Orch....	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End": music....
11:45	P. Whiteman's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service ....

War Risk Rates Shift Route Of President Line Freighters

Log of the Port of Boston

War-risk insurance rates on voyages from the Far East and India, via the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean Sea, are so high that the American President Lines freighters will shift their route after leaving Bombay, to go around the Cape of Good Hope, effective with the sailing of the steamer President Hayes from Bombay, Jan. 29. The steamers President Monroe and President Van Buren also will be affected, the plan having approval of the United States Maritime Commission.

Date of arrivals and sailings at and from both Boston and New York will not be changed because of the deviation in the route. But the carrying of freight by such vessels from India to Mediterranean ports, and from Mediterranean ports to North Atlantic and Pacific ports will be eliminated.

Passenger vessels of this line, which also carry cargo, will continue on the usual route through the Suez Canal and Mediterranean Sea.

Arrangements have been made whereby four of the Panama Pacific Line steamers will extend their route beyond San Francisco, in connection with the American President Lines, running as far as Penang, at which port they will turn back to the Pacific Coast of the United States and around to New York and Boston. First of these craft to come to Boston will be the City of Newport, due at New York April 7 and at Boston April 11.

Wage Increase

"Deep-water" longshoremen at Boston and other North Atlantic ports from Portland, Maine, to Hampton Roads, Va., will receive an increase in wages of five cents an hour, effective Jan. 1, making the rate $1.10 an hour for straight time, and $1.65 an hour for overtime. An agreement was reached to this effect between the steamship lines and longshoremen's unions. The Checkers' Unions also secured increases from $8.25 a day to $8.50 a day.

Cargo Passports

Four countries have been added to the list of those for which the British Government issues "Navicerts" or "passports for cargo," which avoid delay to vessels in the war zones when halted by the contraband control patrols. The papers certify that cargo covered by each navicert is non-contraband, in opinion of the British Consul at the port of shipment.

The four countries added to the list are Turkey, Greece, Roumania, and Bulgaria. This makes the navicert system applicable to cargo destined for the following nations: Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Portgual, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Larger Quarters

Larger quarters will be available for the old established customs brokerage and freight forwarding firm of W. N. Proctor Co., when business opens Jan. 2. The firm, which has been in the Board of Trade Building, 131 State St. for many years, is moving to the Insurance Exchange Building, 40 Broad St.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—"Elements of Aviation." Capt. Hilding Carlson: transcribed.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill Program.
7:30 p. m.—"World Youth Speaks": transcribed.

For Sunday, Dec. 31

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

2:00 p. m.—International group program.
2:30 p. m.—Organ Music.
2:45 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
4:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Poetry Corner."
4:45 p. m.—"In the Choir Loft."
5:00 p. m.—Devotional Period: Dr. William M. Macnair, Prospect Church, Cambridge.
5:30 p. m.—"Splendors of Literature." Prof. John C. Scammell, Boston University.
6:15 p. m.—The Quakers in World Service.
6:00 p. m.—"Musical Poems."

For Monday, Jan. 1

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of (Natural) Science Research Review.
7:15 p. m.—Instruction and Training in the Morse Code.
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. David Belcher: "Construction of Vacuum Tubes."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: News in Spanish; music; Lessons in English.

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Sewer Project Is Hailed As Major Engineering Task

Thousands of motorists driving into Boston every day through Chelsea and the East Boston Tunnel have been aware for several months of extensive construction in the vicinity of Chelsea Creek bridge but few perhaps realize that the tunnel being laid under the creek as part of the North Metropolitan Sewerage System is a major engineering project attracting the attention of engineers from all over the country.

A relief sewerage system for the area north of Boston to supplement the one built in the 1890's was commenced in 1935 and completed in 1937, extending from Aberjona Lake, Winchester, to Cradock Dam in Medford. The present project continues this line to the pumping station on the East Boston side of Chelsea Creek and will cost $4,500,000. It will be completed probably in June, 1940. Eventually it is expected that the sewer will be continued to Deer Island where a treatment plant is contemplated.

Difficult Task

The most difficult piece of work on the present project is laying the 14-foot line under Chelsea Creek near the new Chelsea Bridge connecting with East Boston. Here a shaft has been constructed to about 90 feet below the street level. In excavating for the shaft many types of soil, all porous, were encountered so that the inflow of water could not handled by pumping. It was necessary to cap this shaft and excavate by the use of compressed air. The work, now completed, was done under an average air pressure of 27 pounds a square inch and to keep the steel capping in place it was necessary to superimpose 800 tons of earth.

The next step in this construction will be to remove the load of earth and the cap, lower the shield in place, recap and reload the shaft and start the shield on its burrowing way to East Boston. Sand hogs and engineers working under Chelsea Creek will be under an air pressure of 30 pounds to a square inch.

Progress Is Slow

Progress in the various tunnel headings has varied from five feet a day through hard pan to 43 feet under more favorable conditions. In the tunnel under Chelsea Hill, the outside diameter of which is 14 feet, the present rate of travel is about 20 feet a day.

When it came to crossing the Mystic River the cofferdam method of construction was adopted. This is accomplished by driving steel sheeting approximately 60 feet long into the river bed in parallel lines extending into the middle of the stream. More sheeting is driven across the end of the lines in mid-river and the water thus trapped is pumped out. After the sewer section is laid the sheeting is removed allowing the water to flow over the area and the operation is repeated from the opposite side of the river.

Many Obstacles Overcome

Not only do rivers and hills stand in the path of a project such as the North Metropolitan Sewerage System but heavily traveled roads such as the Northern Artery out of Boston make tunneling necessary. Although the system on either side of the artery near Wellington Bridge has been completed. the tunnel under the road itself is yet to be started.

The project, which is being carried out under a Federal grant obtained from the Federal Works Agency, is under the direction of Joseph P. Dever, Director and Chief Engineer of the Sewerage Division of the Metropolitan District Commission. He has been assisted by Thomas A. Berrigan, Sanitary Engineer.

Wage Cases Center in Boston

Almost one half the pending investigations of alleged violations of the wage-hour law in New England are in the Greater Boston area at the present time, Thomas H. Eliot, New England Administrator of the law, said yesterday.

"People think these complaints, out of which such investigations grow, are all from little concerns, but that is not so," Mr. Eliot declared. "More are from middle-sized and large plants, and, of these, more are from the middle-sized ones, those employing upwards of 150 and 200 employees.

"We used to get between 25 and 60 letters a week during the busy season in the shoe industry, the six-week period between September and October. Now, in the entire winter season, we have had only three complaints."

Complaints are now diversified, whereas they used to be practically all from the shoe industry, he said.

It is surprising even to the Wage-Hour men that more complaints come from the State of Maine than from Vermont, New Hampshire, and western Massachusetts combined, he said further.

Maine is a problem in New England, Mr. Eliot told 200 delegates to the Junior Unit of the American Jewish Congress, in session Thursday night at the Copley Square Hotel. While the rest of New England has fallen nicely into line on observance and support of the Wage-Hour law, Maine has "become a den of chiselers from other States seeking to evade the law," he said.

As for the Dies committee, on which Mr. Eliot has made some previous commitments in his public addresses, he declared simply that "it's had too much publicity already."

The best way to enforce the Wage-Hour law is to "crack down where cracking down is called for," Mr. Eliot emphasized, referring to "flagrant cases, where a criminal offense is involved."

Mr. Eliot made numerous comparisons during the evening between the minimum wage paid in New England industry, as compared with that paid in the South. He did not at any point, however, mention the difference in what the same amount of money will buy on the land in the South, as against cost of necessaries of life in an industrialized city in the North.

Mr. Eliot also hailed equalized freight rates as New England's victory in stopping the migration of New England industry to the South.

Trade Opportunity Seen

Latin-American trade to the extent of $400,000,000, to be abandoned each year of the war by England and Germany, will eventually be available to the United States, "although it would be 'foolish' to assume that we can immediately take it over," in the opinion of Dr. Samuel Guy Inman, writing in the current issue of the Harvard Business Review.

"Among the more important conditions of improved relations with Latin America is an adjustment of our thinking with regard to international trade," Dr. Inman, noted New York authority on the subject, declared.

"The public of the United States has been educated on the idea that prosperity is secured by selling to all the world and buying only from ourselves," he said.

"This attitude is a serious barrier to our own economic progress," he indicated.

Praising Secretary of State Cordell Hull's program of trade agreements, Dr. Inman urges the United States to continue its efforts at establishing "complementary economies" with its neighbors to the South and also asks a "comprehensive educational program in the United States to train citizens in the principles of foreign trade. "This," he declared, "will help enforce President Munroe's idea of keeping Europe's imperialism out of America."

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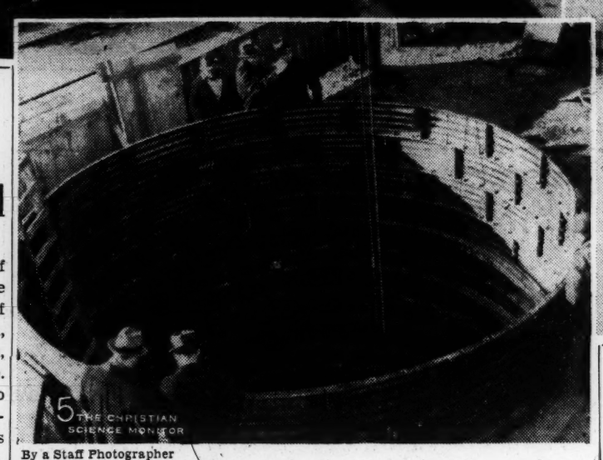
North Metropolitan Sewer Project Progressing on Schedule



By a Staff Photographer

Some Views of the Project

(1) Open cut construction approaching Chelsea Creek. This method is similar to the Huntington Avenue Subway project. (2) Resident Engineer Edward Sulesky shows how liner plates are bolted in tunnel under Chelsea Hill. (3) "Sand hog" Bob Wood emerging from decompression chamber at tunnel under Chelsea Creek. (4) Cofferdam on Mystic River, used to lay pipe line under river without tunneling. (5) Shaft being sunk on East Boston side of Chelsea Creek.

Adult School Month Starts At Plainfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt.—A School of Community Recreation, under the direction of Joseph A. Brislin of Rutland, director of recreation, Works Progress Administration, has opened at Goddard College. Arranged especially for those who plan and direct recreational activities, the school, however, is open to any interested person. Frank Staples of the National Recreational Association, New York City, is offering instruction in various recreational activities in a three-day session.

This school is the first of a series of eight schools and conferences for adults to be held at Goddard College through the month of January.

The second school, A School of Municipal Affairs, is primarily for town officers, but again is open to anyone who is interested. It will be directed by Raymond E. Bassett, Goddard instructor in social studies, Jan. 8 and 9. The discussion will deal with various aspects of town accounting and general problems of Vermont municipalities.

Co-operative Conference

The Annual Vermont Co-operative Conference, directed by Arthur H. Packard, President of the Vermont State Farm Bureau, will take place Jan. 10, 11 and 12. Intended for members of various types of co-operative organizations as well as others seriously interested in the co-operative movement, the conference has adopted for its major question, "What Can Co-operatives Do for Vermonters?" Under this general heading will be considered such specific questions as "How Can We Get Existing Co-operatives to Work Together Better" and "Do We Need a League of Vermont Co-operatives?"

A Men's Liberal Church Conference, with the Rev. Gerald R. Fitzpatrick of the Church of the Messiah, Montpelier, as director, will occur Jan. 12, 13 and 14.

The School of Arts and Crafts under the direction of Anne Squire, instructor in art, Goddard College, and conducted in co-operation with the Vermont Craftsmen, will occupy Jan. 16, 17, 18, and 19. Anyone seeking to learn a new skill or improve an old one may devote the greater part of his time to actual craft work under the direction of skilled craftsmen. Groups will be working in jewelry, card-weaving, loom-weaving, photography, metal work, Old English crewel work, stencilling, and woodworking, both carving and turning.

Conference on Education

The Conference on Current Educational Issues, directed by William Heard Kilpatrick, Emeritus Professor of Education, Teachers' College, Columbia University, on Jan. 20 and 21, will discuss "Democracy in Educational Administration" and "The Selection of Students for College." Those attending include high school principals, public school superintendents, classroom teachers, heads of private schools, professors of education, and college admissions officials.

A School of Community Affairs, under the leadership of W. Gordon Loveless, Washington County Agricultural Agent, will be conducted Jan. 25, 26, and 27. The first day of this school is to be conducted by and for the people of Plainfield, the second by and for the people of Marshfield. The purpose of each session being to take stock of the town, its past, its present, and its future possibilities, there will be discussions on changes of the past 75 years in agriculture, industry, and social life. The third day of the conference will be primarily for the farmers and working people of the county. Its purpose is to ascertain the area of common interests of Vermont agriculture and labor.

PWA Program Starts Boom In N. H. Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The $7,500,000 PWA program of 35 projects in New Hampshire during the last year has brought about the most extensive heavy public construction boom in a decade for the State, according to Col. M. E. Gilmore, regional PWA director.

The Federal Government participated in this program through PWA grants of $3,250,000. Twenty-six of these projects have been completed during the current year while the balance will be completed during the first half of 1940.

The largest single project in the program is the $2,909,089 toll bridge at Portsmouth. The program included 13 schools involving $1,239,000; as well as sewerage systems, water supply systems, and the Rye Harbor jetties.

Of the $7,500,000 involved in the program, $2,750,000 went to local workmen for labor while the balance was spent for materials, much of which was purchased locally.

In announcing the activities for the year, Colonel Gilmore declared that "this program was designed to aid heavy industry, and primarily the construction industry, but the pay rolls created have been a strong factor in general business improvement. Surveys have shown how rapidly these pay rolls move into general business for the butcher, the baker, and tailor and other fields.

"The rapid growth of this program, and no provisions for continued WPA aid, means that all men working at construction sites or in supply and allied industries such as transportation, will be out of jobs until private construction can take up the slack, or local communities are ready to carry on."

Newman Asked To Resign Post

Demands that John W. Newman, Chairman of the Boston Democratic City Committee, resign that post as a result of his "undemocratic" act in approving the Republican "gerrymandered" new State Representative districts set up by the Special Commission, of which he was a member, have been made by Representatives Enricco Cappucci and Susan B. Donovan, of East Boston.

In addition to demanding his resignation as Chairman of the City Committee the Representatives said they would request the Democratic State Committee at its next meeting to read Mr. Newman out of the Democratic Party.

By voting with the Republican majority in favor of the special commission's redistricting plan the East Bostonians declared Mr. Newman has forfeited his right to be known as a genuine Democrat. Under the plan Democratic East Boston was cut from three to two Representatives.

Plans Urged For Care Of N. H. Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—It may take both Federal and State legislation as well as public and private ownership to solve the New Hampshire timber problem, according to Federal and State forestry officials.

The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, which is building up extensive forest areas ultimately to be turned over to the State, suggests the elimination of the tax on growing timber—forest land being taxed on the land value alone—and the substitution of a tax on the value of the timber when harvested.

The Society also recommends planned forestry management with the extension of the State Forestry Department to include district foresters who would work with groups of local citizens in the establishment and operation of planned forest management that would assure continuous supplies of standing timber. The Society has long advocated the adoption of forestry management so as to place cutting on a sustained yield basis and improve both the quality and quantity of available timber.

It has been suggested that the problem, which involves chiefly the reluctance on the part of landowners to own and develop timberland because of the system of taxing growing timber as real property, be turned over to the State Land Use Planning Board for study and recommendations to interested agencies.

H. Phil Brandner, State director for the Timber Salvage Administration and director of fire hazard reduction work, feels that Federal aid and legislation is necessary in the solution of the problem because of the large amount of borderline land, so located and in such condition that it could not be owned and developed as timberland under private ownership profitably. Mr. Bradner points out that this land could be leased to the Federal Government which would in turn pay the amount of the annual tax for the lease and would proceed to improve its condition as forestland. These leases would not be permanent.

Boston Library Provides Special Travel Service

For the benefit of prospective travelers eager to seek the open road, the Boston Public Library has inaugurated a special travel service in its history reference department.

Five hundred illustrated travel folders, maps and guide books have been collected from travel agencies all over the world, State and National Government departments, park commissioners and large hotel agencies. The material varies from single mimeographed direction sheets and maps of Lynn and Malden to the most elaborately illustrated pamphlets of far-away Java.

For those who are planning no more extensive travel than an occasional excursion into the snow country, a section of this service has been devoted to information on winter sports in New England.

Industry Gains In Bay State, Survey Shows

The whir of factory machinery is sounding considerably louder throughout Massachusetts this year, the State Planning Board revealed recently as it released figures showing that industrial activity was 17.9 per cent higher in November, 1939, than in the same month last year.

Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the Planning Board, pointed out that all five categories making up the monthly index showed sizeable increases.

Using the period from 1925 to 1927 to represent the index figure 100, Miss Herlihy said the November, 1939, activity hit 93.5 compared to 79.3 a year ago.

Building Spurt

New building showed the greatest increase with floor area gaining 32.3 index points or 117.9 per cent. In value the new building jumped $3,334,000 or 42 per cent over November, 1938. Of this figure $1,915,000, or 58 per cent, was represented by increased building of one and two family dwellings. However, the November, 1939 figure of 59.7 was far below the 1925-27 level of 100.

Cotton textiles showed the next largest increase, with a jump from 44.7 to 58, an increase of 13.3 index points or 29.8 per cent.

Employment Gains

Industrial employment showed an increase of 7.9 index points or 10.9 per cent over November, 1938. This employment now stands at 80.5 in Massachusetts.

November shoe production hit 91.3, a jump of 6.2 index points or 7.3 per cent, while electric power consumption reached 155.6, compared with 147.8 a year ago. This category is the only one showing an increase over the 1925-27 period.

1939 Income Tax Blanks Go Into Mails Next Week

Individual, corporation and partnership Federal income tax returns will be available for distribution on Jan. 3, Thomas B. Hassett, Collector of Internal Revenue in Boston, has announced.

The forms cover the past 12 months. All taxpayers who filed a return in 1938 will receive the proper blanks through the mail sometime in the next week.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY

89th BIRTHDAY SALE

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On our Birthday, on the threshold of a new year, a new decade—we can look back through 88 years, through nearly nine decades. What we see there in brick and stone records another kind of growing behind the expanding walls. A growing in the trust and friendship of all New England—the kind of growing that gives our 89th Birthday a blow-the-lid-off feeling . . . that makes us celebrate with the once-a-year VALUES that express our thanks to you in compelling savings. . . . We think you'll agree even the sky's no limit.

Happy New Year TO ALL New England

A GREATER JORDAN'S FOR YOUR GREATER CONVENIENCE . . . .

SALE STARTS TUESDAY, JANUARY 2nd

Dartmouth One of Favorites Again This Year in E. I. B. League—Chess Problems

Eastern Basketball Race Under Way Next Saturday

The 42-game round-robin tournament of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, oldest court association in America, will begin next Saturday in the University of Pennsylvania's Palestra when the Red and Blue plays host to Cornell. The remaining members of the league will open their campaigns shortly after, Columbia by meeting Harvard in New York on Jan. 10, when Yale also will begin with Pennsylvania; Dartmouth by engaging Harvard at Hanover on Jan. 13 and Princeton by playing Cornell at Ithaca on Jan. 21. This will be the 37th championship the league has conducted since it was organized in 1902.

Winner of the title both in 1938 and 1939, Dartmouth is one of the favorites again this year, but it is expected there will be at least three teams which will have a good deal to say about the disposition of the championship. Leader among this group is Cornell, which is the team to beat in 1940, in the opinion of every coach in the league except the Cornell coach himself. Princeton has a chance, while Yale expects to be improved and Columbia and Pennsylvania have yet to be heard from.

Broberg Back

Here are the prospects of the seven teams, listed in their order of finish in the 1939 campaign:

Dartmouth, which won 10 and lost two a year ago, will miss four of the five men that helped carry it to titles in '38 and '39—Bob MacLeod, Roger Dudis, Joe Batchelder and Joe Cottone. But the Big Green still has Gus Broberg, the league's record-breaking individual scorer, Capt. Bob White, Jim Sullivan and Vin Else from last winter's team. In addition, Dartmouth will have outstanding sophomores in Bill Parmer and Charles Pearson. The Indians will not be as big as some teams they will face or as they were last year, but they will have speed and aggressiveness.

Columbia, which captured nine out of twelve, will be hampered by lack of size, but the Lions always are fast and deft and expect to possess the same attributes this year. Leading their attack will be Albie Myers, fourth in individual high scoring. John Naylor is the only other regular left, but Herb Maack, Stewart McIlvennen, Frank Primich and Wilbur Hasslinger are outstanding sophomores. In addition there are several reserves of previous years, notably Jim Gilligan and Vince Gutendorf.

Cornell Better

Cornell won seven and lost five in 1939. But the Big Red is expected to do much better this year because it has a veteran team that has absorbed well the complex system of Blair Gullion. Cornell will be a tall team, able to move the ball well and with plenty of speed and drive. Leader on the attack is Jim Bennett, a junior. Howie Dunbar, Wellington Ramsey and Capt. Alan Vaughan also were regulars a year ago. Ken Jolly, a 1939 reserve, has won a starting place.

Princeton finished in a tie for fourth last winter, with six and six, coming along fast at the end. The Tigers will be the tallest team in the league and from their pre-tournament engagements they know how to use their height. Although there are four veterans on the starting line-up, the Tigers also are rich in sophomore talent and have a wealth of reserves. Bob Stewart, Dave Lloyd, Dan Carmichael and Capt. Ed Green, all lettermen, have been used as starters thus far, with Paul Busse, a sophomore, at center. Other possibilities are Bob Peters and Dewey Bartlett, sophomores, and Johnny Myerholz, Charles Winston and Bob Jordan.

Penn Won Six

Pennsylvania also won six to gain the fourth-place tie. The Quakers will be a combination of veterans and sophomores, small but fast. Currently the team is lining up with Ross Hahn, Bruce Pearce, Captain Gerry Seeders and Berbard Schreiber, with the center post open because Harlan Gustafson is still engaged with football. He will return in time for the league season. Among the promising sophomores are Bill Hook, Henry Soleliac, Sid Levinson, John Townsend and Walter Rainhard.

Yale won three and lost nine last winter, but already has given indications that it is a much improved team. The Blue won its first two games handily. It is using two sophomores, Al Ingley and Charles Seelbach, on the starting five and they combine with Co-captains Tom Erickson and Al Stevens and John Cobb. Yale may be very much of a surprise this season.

Harvard, victor in only one of its 12 league games in 1939, is handicapped by its size. Only one starter is more than 6 feet tall. He is Ed Rothschild, sophomore center, who has taken the place of the injured Homer Peobady. Leader in the Crimson attack is Capt. Charles Luaz, a great forward, who is the only veteran on the first team that also includes Ed Buckley, George Webber and Chris Finegan.

Riggs and McNeill Cooke and Grant In Semifinals

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 30 (AP)—The four seeded players—Bobby Riggs, Don McNeill, Elwood Cooke and Bryan "Bitsy" Grant—came through as expected in the Sugar Bowl tennis tournament yesterday and reached the semifinal round.

McNeill, America's third-ranking player from Oklahoma City, overcame Charles Hare, No. 1 player of England, who has only about three months more of tennis to enjoy in this country before his "class" is called up and he has to go home to swap his racket for a rifle. The score was 6—1, 7—5.

Riggs, who calls Chicago his home and was the country's top-ranked player in 1939, continued the loafing habit he indulges when he deems his foeman not worthy of his steel, and scored over Jack Bushman of Louisiana State University by only 8—6, 8—6.

Grant, little Atlantan who won the tourney last year, had a hard time in the first set but finished in fine fashion to subdue Edward Alloo of Berkeley, Calif., 10—8, 6—3.

Cooke, of Portland, Ore., was in command all the way in his match with Billy Gillespie of Miami and won easily, 6—1, 6—3.

World Interest, Not Series

Wide World

GERMANTOWN, Pa.—William H. (Bucky) Walters, Cincinnati Reds righthander, shown at home here on Christmas Day with his son, Bill, Jr. The official pitching averages recently released by the National League for 1939 show Walters was the greatest pitcher of the league.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Sullivan Memorial Trophy "for outstanding contribution to cause of amateur athletics and sportsmanship" in 1936 presented to Glenn Morris, Olympic decathlon champion and world record holder.

Five Years Ago

Horton Smith, with final 67, won Long Beach, Calif., open golf tourney, beating Vic Ghezzi by one stroke.

Around the Hub

Canadiens Coming

Bruins begin a four-game home stay at the Boston Garden tomorrow night with the invasion of Canadiens. On Tuesday night they play a return engagement with the New York Rangers here and then do nothing more than practice until the following Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Americans will be here for the second Sunday game, and Detroit comes on Tuesday, Jan. 9. Then the local sextet will take to the road playing at Toronto on Thursday and returns back for another game on Sunday with Canadiens.

♪ ♪ ♪

The schedule favors the Bruins for the New Year with the long home stay and only one road game. Except for the two games with Detroit and Americans the locals meet all top contending clubs.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Central New England Regatta Association has requested the National Outboard Association to assign the 1940 National Outboard Championship races to New England, it was officially announced today. Lake Quinsigamond, at Worcester, Mass., will be selected as the regatta site if the titular event is awarded to the local organization, with the date probably in mid-September.

The 1939 National Outboard Championships were held at Fort Worth, Texas.

♪ ♪ ♪

Hoping to continue their winning streak at the expense of the Shawinigan Falls Cataracts, who have just begun a climb from the Provincial Hockey League cellar, the Boston Olympics take on the Canadiens in a two-game series tonight and tomorrow afternoon at the Garden. Should the Boston sextet take both ends of the double-header, their number of consecutive victories would mount to eight, and their number of games without a defeat to 10.

♪ ♪ ♪

The International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League gets under way next week, with all three Canadian teams making an invasion of the United States. Toronto and Princeton pry the lid off the season Thursday night at Tigertown, while Harvard and Yale wait until Saturday before going into action. The Crimson meets McGill, while Toronto moves up to New Haven to meet Yale. On the same night, Princeton will be host to Queen's University. Montreal, eighth team in the league last season, has dropped out this year.

Mel Harder Signs

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Pitcher Mel Harder has signed his 1940 contract with the Cleveland Indians, Vice-President C. C. Slapnicka announces. The figure was not revealed, but was believed about $15,000. Harder, who won 15 and lost 9 after a bad start last season, is the fourth Tribesman to sign.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 29

Scranton 39, Florida 33.
Rice 55, Loyola 41.
Washington 37, Minnesota 33.
Temple 47, Texas 37.
Illinois 37, Drake 32.

And Talking of.. Rugby League

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Conning the Pros

LONDON—Not all war-time substitutes give as much general satisfaction as the two "Ersatz" competitions (to use an oft-heard German word) now taking place in Northern England instead of the usual Rugby League football tournament. Normally, the professional Rugger clubs in the North, the only area of Britain where Rugger is played for money, participate all together in the same week-after-week campaign for league points. But, nowadays, in order to minimise travelling and cope with other difficulties inherent in the war situation, they are functioning in two groups. Constituted like this:

Lanacshire Competition

Salford, Wigan, St. Helens, Widnes, Swinton, Warrington, Leigh, Oldham, Barrow, Rochdale Hornets, Broughton Rangers and Liverpool Stanley.

Yorkshire Competition

Halifax, Wakefield Trinity, Huddersfield, York, Castleford, Bradford Northern, Dewsbury, Hull, Leeds, Featherstone Rovers, Batley, Hunslet, Hull Kingston Rovers, Bramley and Keighley.

Incidentally, the above is their order in the standings up to November 18.

For the most part, the matches in which these clubs contend against one another are played by men on leave from national service of one sort or another and teams have not had their normal degree of training. Yet the standard of football has been consistently high, and crowds have been given rare good value for their money.

The type of 13 a-side Rugger that the League boys indulge in is, as I expect you know, a pepped-up version of the older 15 a-side Rugby Union game, popular as a rigidly amateur proposition all over Britain and in many other parts of the world. The League brand is seen in Britain only in the North of England, but it has keen followings in France, in Australia and in New Zealand.

As a matter of fact, a tour by a strong team of New Zealanders was just about to get under way when hostilities started up and put an end to it. Meaning an estimated loss of about £8,000 to the visitors, who travelled 24,000 miles, out and home, and played only two matches, beating St. Helens by 19 points to 3 and Dewsbury by 22 to 10.

To understand how there came to be two separate versions of Rugger, which differs basically from the more popular Soccer because it is played with an oval ball instead of a round one and because handling of the ball is permitted instead of being strictly taboo, we have to go back through 44 years to 1895, a time when football, both Association and Rugby Union, was in process of being transformed from an ex-public school boys' (English for ex-private schoolboys) pastime into a diversion for the entertainment of the masses.

At the outset, the only people who wanted to play football were the people with sufficient means and leisure time to do so at their own expense. But soon sportsmen less fortunately situated began to join in. And some of them played mighty well. Which meant, quite naturally, that the organizers of club teams wanted them to turn out as often as possible, when and where required.

Well, some of them could not turn out when and where required without financial assistance. So the practice grew up of giving it to them on the quiet. In other words, veiled professionalism came in—a matter of "unofficial" payments, of odd sovereigns found by players in their boots after the game, and all that sort of thing. As the authors of "1066 and All That" would put it, this was not a Good Thing.

Thus arose a problem of amateurism and professionalism common to both Soccer and Rugger. But the methods of solving it were about as dissimilar as they could be. For while the Soccer heads sanctioned payments to players and undertook the strict supervision of all professional operations, the Rugby Union refused to have anything to do with any part of "pros" or their activities.

Hence the great contrast between the situation in the games of Soccer and Rugby Union football today, when most of the limelight focusses upon the professionals in Soccer and all of it upon the amateurs in Rugger.

One result of the Rugby Union's uncompromising attitude at the time when the question of professionalism came to a head was the formation of a concern known as the Northern Union in 1895, at the instigation of certain North of England clubs that seceded from the R. U. Banded together, these clubs made a few alterations to the accepted rules of the Rugby Union, notably by dispensing with two forwards and restricting teams to thirteen men in order to enhance the spectacular qualities of the handling game and they instituted play on league lines, as opposed to the system of "friendly" encounters adopted then, as now, by Union clubs.

In 1922, the name, Northern Union, was altered to Rugby League, and that has since become the generic term for the species of game the Leaguers play. The star players, as you will have gathered, are professionals, but only to the extent that they are openly permitted to receive money for playing. The great majority have other means of livelihood as we. In these war days remuneration is on a match to match basis. Amateurs also play the Rugby League game in the North, where many people are brought up on thirteen-a-side Rugger during their schooldays.

In normal times, the big features of the Rugby League season are the protracted League tournament and a knock-out competition for the Rugby League Cup, two tournaments analogous to the English League and Football Association Cup in the realms of Soccer. And other attractions are contests for the Yorkshire and Lancashire County Cups, inter-county games, and international matches.

There is not space here today to go into the technical differences between Rugby League and Rugby Union play, but I think you could summarize the general effect of them more or less accurately by saying that the League type sets a greater premium on the thrust, vigor, power, speed, and physical fitness of the participants and consequently is, or should be, more of a non-stop crowd-thriller.

Five Touchdown Passes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Alabama passers threw five touchdown passes this season. The longest one was for 29 yards, counting the run, and was from Herky Mosley to Jimmy Nelson in the Vanderbilt game. Other touchodwn passes were from Mosley to Nelson against Vanderbilt, 13 yards; Mosley to Rast against Howard, five yards; Boswell to Rast, five yards, against Miss. State; Harrell to Newman against Vanderbilt, six yards.

N. Y. Rangers Tie Toronto; Beat Bruins

National Hockey League

	Won	Lost	Tied	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	12	5	3	54	40	27
Toronto	11	6	3	59	19	25
Rangers	9	3	7	52	26	25
Canadiens	7	9	2	49	50	16
Chicago	7	10	1	37	62	15
Detroit	5	11	3	31	54	13
Americans	6	13	1	42	53	13

Result Dec. 29

N. Y. Rangers 4 Boston 0.

By the Associated Press

The stage is set for a hockey "battle of the century" at New York's Madison Square Garden Dec. 31.

The New York Rangers and the New York Americans will meet then for the third time this National League season. Right now the encounter looks too hot to handle with asbestos gloves.

In fact, three other week-end games—Chicago at Toronto tonight and Montreal at Boston and Toronto at Detroit Sunday—are practically lost in the smoke.

The Rangers knocked off the League-leading Boston Bruins, 4 to 0, last night. That was the final step of the stage setting. It was just incidental that the victory moved the Rangers into a second-place tie with Toronto's Maple Leafs and only two points behind Boston. The main fact was that it was the Rangers' 13th consecutive game without a defeat—equalling their own club record, set five seasons ago. If they can get past the humble Amerks Sunday, they have a good chance of reaching the league record of 18 straight.

But five years ago they couldn't get past the Amerks, who weren't any better off then than they are now. They have had considerable trouble with the Americans already this season, beating them 3-1 the first time and being held to a 1-1 tie the second. Now, with a chance to ruin their rivals' winning streak and at the same time perhaps to climb into a fifth-place tie, the "Old men of Manhattan" are sure to play a hard game.

The Rangers, however, looked practically unbeatable last night. Dave Kerr, aided by admirable back-checking, gave the Bruins their first whitewashing since the opening game of the season. And Boston hadn't been beaten for seven games. Alex Shibicky started the scoring in the first period, when he raced through the Boston defense to pick up Neil Colville's perfect pass. Lynn Patrick notched a second-period goal. In the final period, after missing three shots at an open net, Neil Colville and Kilby MacDonald sent home the last two tallies. Boston had its whole team up the ice when these were scored, but couldn't make a dent in the New York defense.

Chicago's Black Hawks, banking heavily upon their new goalie, Paul Goodman, aim at fourth place tonight when they face Toronto, which, of course, is aiming at the top. The Hawks are only a point behind Montreal's Canadiens, who have dropped five straight games. The Hawks themselves have lost five of their last six, but they interrupted that losing streak long enough to whip Toronto and square their season's series.

The Canadiens and Boston also are all square going into Sunday night's encounter, but unless there is a sudden change of form, the Bruins shouldn't have much trouble winning. The same goes for the Leafs against Detroit's Red Wings, a team they have walloped three times running.

Nemchek Soccer Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—George Nemchek, Temple University athlete and a member of the German-American soccer team, has been appointed coach of the Philadelphia Americans of the Pennsylvania Soccer League. He was also a member of the United States Olympic team which went to Germany in 1936.

Patterson Succeeds Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A. Willing Patterson of the Racquet Club, has been named President of the Philadelphia Squash Racquets Association. The new prexy, one of the country's outstanding players, succeeded W. Mifflin Large of Merion, who resigned after holding office for seven years.

Burns Gets Hole-in-Hone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A hole-in-one was made on the tenth hole at Meadowbrook Country Club recently by Jack Burns, a golf professional. The hole, on which Burns used an eight iron, is 146 yards long.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 29

National League

New York Rangers 4, Boston 0.

American Association

St. Louis 5, Omaha 2.

Week-End Schedule

Saturday

National League

Chicago at Toronto.

International-American League

Philadelphia at Hershey.
Indianapolis at Springfield.

American Association

St. Paul at Tulsa.

Sunday

National League

New York Americans at New York Rangers.
Montreal at Boston.
Toronto at Detroit.

International-American League

Indianapolis at Syracuse.
Hershey at Cleveland.
Springfield at New Haven.
Pittsburgh at Providence.

American Association

Wichita at Minneapolis.
Kansas City at Omaha.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

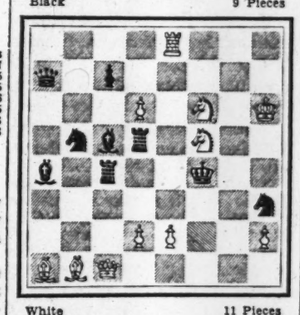
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dec. 30, 1939

Problem No. 2205

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

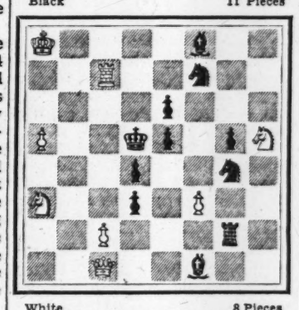
White to play and mate in two

(1938 North American Problem Composing Tourney, conducted by the Correspondence Chess League of America. First Honorable Mention, Two-Move Open Section.)

Problem No. 2206

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Literary Digest, 1903.)

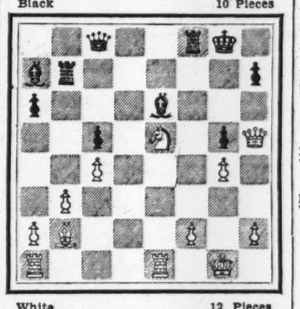
Solutions to Problems

No. 2203. Kt-KKt2
No. 2204. 1. Q-Q2 KxKt
2. QxPch
1. KxR
2. QxBch
1. BxQ, B-Kt5, or B-R4
2. B-Q4
1. BxR
2. Q-Q8ch
1. BxP
2. QxB
1. Kt-B5
2. QxKKtch
1. Kt-Kt4
2. Q-B4ch
1. Kt-Q2
2. QxQKt
1. threatens
2. QxB

End-Game No. 491. White wins: 1 RxB, QxR; 2 QxPch, R-B2; 3 RxBch, RxR; 4 QxQRch, R-B; 5 QxP, R-K; 6 P-KR3 Q-B4; 7 B-B3, Q-K2; 8 B-Q5ch, K-R; 9 QxQ. Resigns.

End-Game No. 492

Black 10 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

(Alekhine-H. Steiner, Pasadena, 1932.)

New Year's Message from President Sturgis.

Greetings to chess players everyhere:

The United States Chess Federation wishes you all—wherever you may be—a very prosperous New Year! May each one of you in 1940 have full measure of success moving your chess pieces.

With the beginning of this New Year I am glad to report that our Federation is rapidly completing its organization. W. M. Parker Mitchell of Brookline, Mass., and L. Walter Stephens of New York City have both accepted posts as vice presidents of the U. S. C. F., and I feel sure that all of you will join with me in extending a cordial greeting to Mr. Michell and Mr. Stephens upon joining the official "family."

Mr. Mitchell, as many of you know, spent many years of his life in the diplomatic service of the United States, retiring a short while ago in order to devote more time to other interests. He is a keen chess enthusiast, plays a strong game, likes correspondence chess (sometimes carries on 30 or 40 games at a time), and he will travel almost anywhere to play in a chess tournament. He is as well known in England as in the United States. You may find him seated at a chess board in the Cafe de la Regence in Paris or you might meet him in some southern or western tournament. But when you do sit down with him over the chess board—beware or he will beat you! He drew a recent game with Dr. Lasker and he has had many wins or draws over the leading masters. Mr. Mitchell is going to organize a campaign for new members for the U. S. C. F. He wants 2,000 members and I'm sure he will get them. Let's give Mr. Mitchell lots of help and lots of encouragement. Don't wait until he writes you or calls you on the phone! Send your $1 now to Ernest Olfe, Secretary, 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. You'll get the year-book of the last tournament; you'll have a vote in national chess affairs; you'll receive a bulletin, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have helped the cause of chess.

Our other vice-president, Mr. Stephens, is the well-known secretary of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York and is remembered for the very able way in which he carried out the difficult and exacting duties of tournament director of the 1936 and 1938 U. S. Championship Tournaments. He plays an excellent game of chess and he is noted for his enthusiasm and his organizing ability. When Mr. Stephens undertakes a job, you can be pretty sure it will be well done. He is now in Miami but he will return to New York about February 1 and will immediately inaugurate plans for the next United States Championship Tournament which will be held in the early spring, and in which Samuel Reshevsky will defend his title as champion.

This gives you all the news of the United States Chess Federation and its activities to date. Your officers are working hard. We hope that you will show that you support our efforts by doing your bit and by sending in your $1 for membership. You'll find you get a lot for your money! Thank you very much.

Cordially yours,
George Sturgis
President, United States Chess Federation.

Wollston California Champion

The 1939 California championship, which was finished Nov. 23, resulted in a decisive victory for Philip Wollston, 19-year-old Los Angeles player, who lost only one point in a field of nine. Behind the winner were H. Borochow, who has held the state title since 1930, and H. Steiner, who used to live in New York, and played on the 1931 United States team. G. Koltanowski, well-known blindfold expert, was fourth.

Chess Review Editors on Tour

Harold Morton and I. Horowitz, the Chess Review editors, are making a transcontinental tour in the interests of chess. Every chess club in the country will have the opportunity to enjoy simultaneous play, blindfold demonstrations, lectures, or consultation games. Clubs who wish to enjoy the skill of two of the country's leading experts may write the Chess Review, 25 West Forty-third Street, New York City. Present plans provide for the following itinerary:

Jan. 1-15—Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Washington, D. C.; West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, So. Illinois.

Jan. 15-31—Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona.

Feb. 1-15—California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado.

Feb. 15-28—Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Winnipeg, Wisconsin, So. Illinois, Michigan, No. Ohio, No. Pennsylvania, New York, Montreal, Toronto.

March 1-15—New England States.

Game

From the Buenos Aires tournament. Two young experts co-operate in a rook ending which the Estonian expert misjudges.

Zukertort Opening

Eliskases White	Keres Black	Eliskases White	Keres Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	22 R-Q2	K-K4
2 P-QKt3	P-KKt3	23 R-K2ch	K-Q5(a)
3 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	24 RxP	RxP
4 P-KKt3	Castles	25 RxBP	P-QKt3
5 B-Kt2	P-B4	26 RxRP	K-K6
6 P-B4	Kt-B3	27 R-KB7	R-QKt7
7 Castles	P-Q4	28 P-R4	RxP
8 PxP	KtxP	29 P-Kt4	RxP
9 BxB	KxB	30 K-Kt2	R-Q8
10 Q-B	Q-R4	31 RxP	K-Q8
11 Kt-B3	KtxKt	32 P-Kt5	KxP
12 QxKtch	QxQ	33 P-B4	P-Kt4
13 PxQ	R-Q	34 P-B5	PxP
14 KR-Q	B-B4	35 P-R5	R-Q5
15 Kt-K	QR-B	36 P-Kt6	P-Kt5
16 BxKt	RxR	37 P-Kt7	R-Kt5ch
17 RxR	RxB	38 K-B3	P-Kt6
18 P-QB4	R-Q3	39 P-R6	K-Q6
19 Kt-Q3	K-B3	40 P-R7	P-Kt7
20 P-B3	BxKt	41 P-Kt8(Q)	Resigns
21 PxB	R-R3		

(a) Rook endings are notoriously treacherous, and in this case Black avoids the simple and drawing K-B3, only to learn to his sorrow that White's R cleans up too many pawns, and that he cannot stop the passed pawns on the K side.

Here and There

(Gathered From Associated Press Reports)

Winter sports enthusiasts today welcomed the prospect of a long skiing week end throughout New England . . . With three events still to be run and less than 10 points separating the four leading teams, the Lake Placid Club's 19th annual college week men's ski tournament developed today into a nip-and-tuck battle . . . Neither Dartmouth nor McGill is represented this year . . . Middlebury, gaining a first and a second in the slalom and a first in the 14-kilometer cross-country race yesterday, topped the 12 entrants with a 193.5-point total . . . Harvard was second, Williams third and Yale fourth . . . Ira Townsend of Middlebury won the cross-country in 1h. 5.57m., while his college mate, John Gale, took the slalom in 34.2s.

♪ ♪ ♪

In the hockey tourney at Lake Placid, Harvard deadlocked Princeton at one victory each, winning 5 to 3 last night after having lost 6 to 3 in the opening game . . . the final contest is tonight . . . Northwood School of Lake Placid and Nichols School of Buffalo meet in the prep hockey finals today.

♪ ♪ ♪

Whit Miller of Dartmouth is one of the outstanding contestants in the second annual National Intercollegiate ski tournament at Sun Valley, Idaho, this week end . . . Steve Bradley of Dartmouth won last year's event and a brother, Joe Bradley of Wisconsin, will seek to keep the championship plaque in the family.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's football coach, Leroy B. (Pat) Hanley, begged to differ with an observation that intercollegiate football was on the wane, and asked in turn how professional football could replace a sport upon which it depended for existence . . . "There's room for both pro and college football," said Pat in an interview, "but the pros need college ball a lot more than we need them!"

♪ ♪ ♪

Practice sessions today will wind up the work of the Clemson and Boston College football teams for their Cotton Bowl engagement in Dallas, Texas on Monday . . . Dartmouth's hockey team gained its fourth straight victory in Rye, N. Y., last night by defeating Boston College in a thrilling overtime battle 4 to 3 . . . Capt. Soupy Campbell led the stonewall defense for the Big Green, while Dan Sullivan was the big gun in the winning offense, scoring two goals.

♪ ♪ ♪

Gabby Hartnett may sign a 1940 contract as manager of the Chicago Cubs any day now . . . A contract has been drawn up for 1940 . . . His present contract expires tomorrow night . . . Dizzy Dean will get a straight contract with a salary cut for his consideration.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maury Hughes, chairman of a dinner for football players of Boston College and Clemson College, said Vice-President Garner may join the football players at the banquet Monday night . . . Garner, Hughes said, advised his headquarters that he felt the visiting football players should be given a dinner after the Cotton Bowl game on New Year's Day . . . "This dinner was Mr. Garner's idea and we are going to make an effort to have him attend," Hughes said.

Motorboat Shorts

Forthcoming meetings of the Council of the American Power Boat Association are scheduled for Jan. 11 in New York during the National Motor Boat Show, and at Palm Beach, Fla., on Feb. 24, during the Palm Beach Yacht Club's 50th anniversary program.

♪ ♪ ♪

United States Engineer reports from Florida announce that 219 pleasure boats passed the Palm Valley Bridge near St. Augustine during November, the heaviest month's volume of seasonal southbound recreational traffic ever recorded on the intracoastal waterway.

♪ ♪ ♪

E. G. Petherick of San Francisco, Pacific Coast member of the National Outboard Racing Commission, will attend the outboard rules meeting at the National Motor Boat Show in New York Jan. 12.

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Commerce and Finance

Agricultural Department Abandons Wheat Export Subsidy

Business and Industry

Philippines Soon to Feel Quota Barriers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Philippine Islands will begin paying next Jan. 1 the economic price of the political independence which is due to be theirs on July 4, 1946.

Under amendments to the Independence Act of 1934, trade restrictions in the form of quotas on some of the Philippines' most important exports to the United States will go into effect.

The annual quotas are: cigars, 200,000,000; scrap tobacco, 4,500,000 pounds; coconut oil, 200,000 long tons, and buttons of pearl or shell, 850,000 gross.

To Pay Duties

Exports to the United States above these quotas will pay the full American duty, as if they came from any foreign country. Moreover, the duty-free quotas shrink by 5 per cent on Jan. 1, 1941, by 5 per cent more on Jan. 1, 1942, and by another 5 per cent each year until Jan. 1, 1946. On the latter date each quota becomes one-half of the corresponding quota of 1945, and remains at that level until July 4, 1946, when the Philippines achieve their political independence.

The idea of the diminishing quotas is to withdraw trade privileges gradually in preparation for the day when the islands must stand on their own feet.

Originally the Independence Act provided that the Philippine commonwealth should begin imposing gradually increasing export taxes on shipments of Philippine products to the United States, beginning Jan. 1, 1941. However, Congress later concluded that the four important products mentioned could not stand the effects of this tax, and so it substituted the diminishing, duty-free quotas. Export taxes on other goods will begin to apply in 1941.

Many experts believe that political independence (requiring Philippine exports to the United States to pay full duty just as if they came from Britain, France or Italy) will lower the Filipinos' standard of living.

Watching Developments

Officials here and in the Philippines will watch carefully to see what effect the economic clauses of the Independence Act will have on the life of the average resident of the islands, and on his views on political freedom. The majority of the Islanders are still reported to be in favor of complete independence, but some informed persons believe their attitude may change as the economic sacrifices involved become more perceptible to them.

Moreover, reports have come from Manila that Philippine leaders, worried over Japan's belligerent rise in the Far East, are uneasy over the prospects of the Philippines having to row their own boat in the Pacific.

Paul V. McNutt, former High Commissioner to the Philippines, came back to this country with recommendations that the United States hold on to the islands. Francis B. Sayre, new High Commissioner, has just gone to Manila saying that the United States, having pledged the Philippines their independence, should make no move to reverse itself unless formally requested to do so by the Philippine commonwealth.

Cotton Spinning Operations Higher

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported the cotton spinning industry operated during November at 101.3 per cent of capacity, on a 2-shift, 80-hour-week basis, compared with 97.7 per cent during October this year, and 83.4 per cent during November last year.

Spinning spindles in place Nov. 30 totaled 24,973,218, of which 22,774,170 were active at some time during the month, compared with 25,081,048 and 22,658,994 for October this year, and 26,048,734 and 22,449,280 for November last year.

Active spindle hours for November totaled 8,803,076,810, or an average of 353 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,580,693,976 and 342 for October this year, and 7,575,193,064 and 291 for November last year.

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Treasury Official

Wide World

Daniel W. Bell

Bell Is Promoted To Undersecretary Of U. S. Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has promoted Daniel W. Bell, 48-year-old veteran of 28 years' service in the Treasury, to Undersecretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Bell, when confirmed by the Senate, thus will become second only to Secretary Henry Morgenthau in the department he entered in 1911 as a clerk.

The job was left open by the recent resignation of John W. Hanes, who plans to return to private business on Jan. 1.

The appointment of a career man to the post was widely applauded.

Mr. Hanes commented that Congress ought to make Mr. Bell Undersecretary for life. Senator Pat Harrison (D) Missouri, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said Mr. Bell had been of invaluable service to Congressional committees needing financial advice.

For the stocky, chubby-cheeked appointee, however, the announcement, paradoxically, was not a victory. He has been fighting off all kinds of high honors in recent years, because he prefers to retain the civil service status which has enabled him to serve through both Democratic and Republican Administrations alike. It was learned reliably he resisted the new appointment.

President Roosevelt, when disclosing the appointment at a press conference, said provision had been made to safeguard Mr. Bell's civil service status when he takes the new job.

Mr. Bell is best known for his work as acting director of the budget from Sept. 1, 1934, to April 15, 1939. The President often asked Mr. Bell to assume the full title of director, but Mr. Bell declined because of the possible loss of civil service. More recently, friends say, he refused for the same reason when Mr. Roosevelt asked him to become one of his $10,000 a year executive assistants.

Mr. Bell's salary has been $10,000 ever since he went to the budget bureau and will remain at that figure in his new job.

General Tire Head Expects Good Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—"At the close of the best year in the history of our company and, generally, for the tire industry as a whole, we are looking forward into a new year that promises a continuation of the business activity that has marked the past months," declared Mr. W. O'Neil, President of the General Tire & Rubber Co.

"Today," continued Mr. O'Neil, "so much of the country's freight is being transported by truck that there are very few idle trucks anywhere. Within the past six months, truck tonnage has increased so greatly that a continuation of trucking operations at the present rate will mean that 1940 will be a better year than 1939.

"There should not be a drop of more than 5 per cent in the total volume of tires produced in 1940 as compared to 1939. Moreover, the expected increase in the heavier truck tire sizes probably will mean that the total tire tonnage in 1940 will be as great, or greater, than in 1939, in spite of a possible slight drop in units manufactured.

"While crude rubber has advanced in cost about 25 per cent, most of this increase is due to the extra cost of insurance on ocean freight, because of war conditions.

"It is not likely that the war will seriously interfere with the shipment of rubber from the Far East, and thus cause a rise in crude rubber costs, unless Japan should become involved in the European war, and this does not now appear to be imminent.

"In view of the rising costs of materials and factors which enter into the manufacture of tires, it would not be unreasonable to expect that tire prices might have to be correspondingly increased during the coming year."

Trust's Name Changed

NEW YORK—The name of Foreign Bond Associates, Inc., has been changed to American Foreign Investing Corporation in accordance with action taken at a special meeting of the stockholders held Dec. 18, it was announced today by Robert S. Byfield, President. As of Nov. 30 Latin-American investments and cash accounted for about 90 per cent of the Corporation's funds.

Wheat, Flour Export Subsidy Is Suspended

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Wallace announced that the Agriculture Department was suspending its wheat and flour export subsidy program, with the exception of exports of flour from the Pacific Coast ports to the Philippine Islands.

The export program has been in operation since August, 1938, when it was started to help this country regain and hold its "fair share" of the world wheat market.

Mr. Wallace explained that the Department did not consider it necessary to continue the subsidy program because of relatively favorable domestic wheat prices and prospects for a short wheat crop next year.

The Department will make subsidy payments on all flour sold for export up to 2 p. m. (EST), January 3.

Thereafter, subsidies will be paid only in connection with sales made for export from the Pacific Coast to the Philippine Islands.

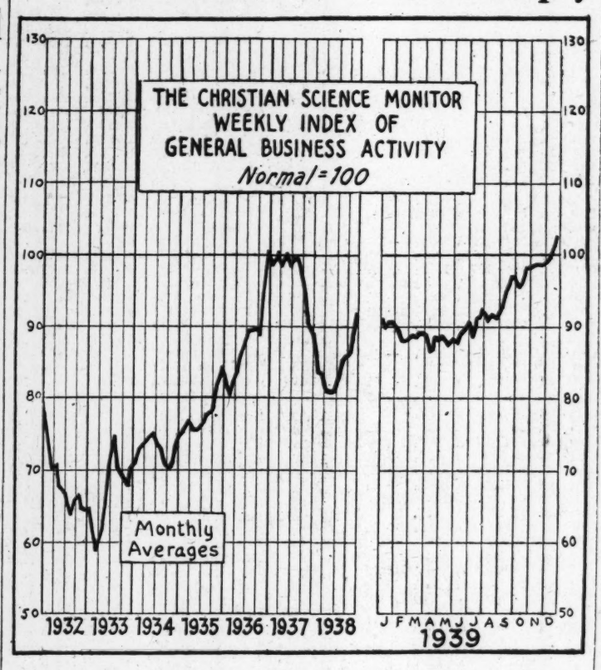
Under this year's export program, approximately 24,500,000 bushels of wheat and wheat in the form of flour were sold abroad. Sales in the 1938 marketing year under the program totaled 93,754,000 bushels at a cost of about $25,700,000.

Commenting upon the export program and the general wheat situation, Mr. Wallace said:

"On July 1, 1938, the wheat crop and carryover totaled 1,084,000,000 bushels. During the 1938-39 fiscal year approximately 118,000,000 bushels of United States wheat and flour were sold for export.

"With the removal of this quantity of wheat from the domestic market, the United States wheat carryover was held down to 254,000,000 bushels on June 30, 1939. This made it possible to conduct the current year's wheat and flour export programs on a very conservative basis."

Monitor Index of Business Continues to Rise Sharply



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity spurted forward during the week ended Dec. 23 to a new high for the year and the highest level since mid-December, 1936. From 101.8 on Dec. 16, the index rose to 102.8 (prel.) on Dec. 23. This compared with 93.2 on Dec. 24 of last year and 104.2 on Dec. 19, 1936.

Electric power production and bank debits outside New York City both contributed to the advance, more than offsetting a decline in miscellaneous freight carloadings.

The increase in output of electricity to a new all-time high exceeded seasonal expectations and brought the index adjusted for the seasonal factor and for long-term growth to the highest level since May, 1931.

Bank debits for selected cities outside financial centers increased sharply for the week exceeding the usual seasonal and intramonthly advance and crossed the 100-mark for the first time since March, 1937.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group counting the movement of the other two components, declined more than was seasonally expected for the week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 23* 1939	Dec. 16 1939	Dec. 24 1938
Combined index	102.8	101.8	93.2
Bk debs outside NYC	100.3	95.8	92.1
Elec pow production	104.7	103.5	96.8
Misc carloadings	101.4	104.4	87.0

*Preliminary.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Some weeks ago Mr. Keynes stated a case for forced savings to finance the war and avoid inflation. There followed a public discussion in editorials, financial columns, and correspondence columns throughout the press. Mr. Keynes has replied by noting that no one has offered an alternative plan, and records his discomfort, derived from the fact, "now made obvious, that the general public are not yet in favor of any plan.

That is the real difficulty. The country is not yet taking our financial problem seriously and is still unaware of the sacrifices which present preparations will require when they mature."

Mr. Keynes points to the danger of just drifting into inflation, through unwillingness to face the unpleasant facts; the choice between compulsory savings and inflation is not between compulsion and freedom, since both produce a compulsory reduction in the consumption of the individual.

We can, if we like, say that we will finance this war in the same voluntary manner as the last war, but in the last war we had a very sizeable inflation. There is nothing very voluntary in the reduced consumption produced when prices rise faster than incomes.

Could Rely on Savings

A third possibility, noted previously in this column, but not discussed as a real remedy by Mr. Keynes, is to rely on voluntary savings, but compel a reduction of consumption by rationing and price control plans throughout the whole range of consumption goods.

It is not sufficient merely to ration some goods because there happens to be a shortage of those goods; this will merely divert expenditure to unrationed goods. There would have to be complete rationing so that it would be impossible for anything more than a predetermined proportion of the national income to be spent on consumption goods.

The balance of incomes would then have to be saved, and loans to the government would be the only available method of investment. This method of finance would of course involve just as much compulsion as inflation or compulsory savings; and the compulsion would be much more intricate and cause much more irritation.

For the moment Mr. Keynes has merely succeeded in drawing attention to the absence of any grasp of the problem in the minds of our political and financial leaders, and has emphasized the transitory nature of the present period of laissez faire war economy through which we are passing. We are enjoying an economic Indian summer, which makes it difficult for the unwarned to realize the rapid approach of winter.

Policies Criticized

At the beginning of December there was a very big increase in the public criticisms of our present economic policy, particularly with regard to our foreign trade. Even the London Times has joined the movement. The basis of the argument is that as a nation, with less capital resources to draw on, and with far less available overseas credit, than in the last war, we must finance our overseas purchases out of current income; i. e. out of exports.

One of the most vital weapons for us is export trade, and yet this is being neglected almost more than any other section of our economy. It involves weeks of labor to get the necessary export permits to ship goods abroad. The position is clearly reflected in the overseas trade returns quoted in this column last week.

Our export trade, according to all commentators here should also be used as an economic weapon against Germany. We should make available to Germany's present suppliers (mostly European countries) our exports at lower prices than Germany's, should outbid Germany in securing these country's goods for import to England, and should by this means both deprive Germany of goods she might otherwise have had, and drive up the price level of such goods as she may still be able to import.

Prices Favor Germany

We have not yet got around to doing this. Present tendency is for countries like Holland, Belgium, Denmark to have to buy more German goods and to sell to Germany more of their own products than before the war. And prices are said to be moving in Germany's favor, so that she is able to get more of foreign goods for a given quantity of exports than she could before.

The critics of this situation here put the blame on lack of a general economic policy to cover all our war problems, and on an appalling amount of overlapping between the authorities and lack of authorities of government departments. The unfortunate shipper may have to deal with five, six, or seven government departments in his efforts to get export permits.

Somewhat similar criticisms are being made of our official food policy. Rationing of butter, and bacon is not to start until Jan. 8. Main reasons for this postponement seem to be that rationing was feared to be an unpleasant and unpopular move, that it would have bad propaganda value, that it reflected upon the ability of the navy to keep the seas open for British ships importing food from abroad.

Must Cut Consumption

Quite apart from a general reduction in consumption to enable war effort to be increased, consumption of some commodities must be reduced simply because the supply of them is reduced in wartime.

Butter and bacon are the first of such commodities to come onto the ration list. It would of course be possible to import all our full peacetime needs of even these commodities, if we cared to divert a larger proportion of shipping tonnage to carry them. But tonnage is reduced both in total and in annual carrying capacity, and therefore will have to be rationed.

An example of the transport problem is given by imported meat and imported cattle fodder. We have not laid in any sizeable stocks of cattle fodder, which in various forms has been imported in the past. English grown fodder has been replaced by cattle feed made from imported materials. Yet it takes more tonnage to import cattle fodder to grow enough meat for domestic consumption than to import the meat itself. During the war we shall therefore have both to reduce the stock of cattle in this country, and to increase domestic supplies of cattle fodder.

Similarly we shall have to increase the use of farm wastes for chicken and pig feed, and decrease the use of imported grains for these purposes. Farmers will have to discover the difference between economics and economy.

Director Protests Wallace Heading FCA by Resigning

ITHACA, N. Y. (AP)—H. E. Babcock, President of the Co-operative Gif Products, Inc., said he had resigned as a director of the Central Bank for Co-operatives in protest against Secretary Henry Wallace's "recent decision to assume active control of the Farm Credit Administration."

Mr. Babcock, an organizer and former general manager of the Grange League Federation Exchange, farmers' co-operative buying organization which does a $25,000,000 business, said he wrote in his latter of resignation:

"Regardless of your intentions and I believe you fair enough to recognize that, under the circumstances, they are open to questioning by cautious men, it is, in my opinion, extremely dangerous and unfair to farm stockholders to place the machinery of the Farm Credit Administration in a position where it may be utilized to enforce economic philosophies or further political ambitions.

"I therefore cannot go along with your new arrangement, even in a position of very minor responsibility.

"It is my sincere hope that the Congress of the United States will take early action to restore the Farm Credit Administration to its former independent status and to clear the road for its ultimate control by farmers who borrow through it."

Willys-Overland Reports Larger Net Loss for Year

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., reported a net loss of $1,862,231 for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30. It lost $1,276,990 the previous year.

President Joseph W. Frazer stated operations for October and November "showed substantial profits, the first in well over a year."

Reporting a sales increase of 71.6 per cent since the introduction of new models over the corresponding 1938 period, Mr. Frazer termed the 1939 fiscal year "distinctly a 'house-cleaning' period marked by substantial liquidation of obsolete inventories and completion of negotiations for financing a two years' program."

Willys-Overland has received $1,450,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as part of a requested $2,500,000 loan, Mr. Frazer said.

Brokers' Loans Off In Week of Dec. 27

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $551,000,000.

The week ended Dec. 27 and the total represented a decrease of $115,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $681,000,000.

National Container Analysis

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange firm of Orvis Brothers & Co. has prepared for distribution an analysis of National Container Corporation, its growth and improved position.

Retail Sales 2 to 6 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP) — The usual post-Christmas decline in retail buying was cushioned this week by active and unexpected demand for heavy apparel, Dun & Bradstreet said in a weekly review.

Despite the drop from the preceding week, retail distribution outstripped the similar 1938 week by 2 to 6 per cent for the country as a whole, the agency estimated.

The cold wave that swept out of the west to the Atlantic seaboard sent consumers scurrying for long deferred heavy clothing needs.

"Winter wearing apparel moved out at the fastest rate this month in most of the leading centers of distribution.

"Demand was especially strong for trimmed and untrimmed coats, fur garments, overcoats, men's suits, and children's clothing.

"Few store-wide clearances were in progress on many offerings, mark-downs were small, as holdings were light."

The survey said the drought stricken agricultural districts, and some centers of the southwest and the Pacific coast, showed the largest lags in buying.

Wallace Announces 1940 Sugar Import, Marketing Quotas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Henry Wallace has established sugar import and marketing quotas for 1940 totaling 6,725,100 short tons, raw value. This compared with 1939 total quotas of 6,755,386.

The quotas by areas for 1940, compared with 1939 follow:

Domestic beet area 1,599,695 short tons and 1,566,719; mainland cane area 422,823 and 424,727; Hawaii 943,967 and 948,218; Puerto Rico 803,026 and 806,624; the Philippine Islands 1,036,356 and 1,041,023; Virgin Islands 8,972 and 9,013; Cuba 1,923,680 and 1,932,343; and foreign countries other than Cuba 26,584 and 26,701.

The quotas were set up under provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, which is designed to promote "orderly" marketing of sugar and to assure producers a fair price and to protect consumers against excessively high prices.

Establishment of the quotas follows action by President Roosevelt earlier in the week re-establishing the quota system which he suspended in September when prices, spurred by war buying, advanced sharply.

Mr. Wallace said that when additional data on domestic sugar consumption during the past few months becomes available it may be necessary to adjust the quotas slightly.

Officials said the department was taking steps to inaugurate a sugar production program for the domestic beet and cane areas and Hawaii. Under such a program, growers who met certain conditions, including non-employment of child labor and soil conservation practices and compiled with acreage allotments, would be eligible for subsidies which in past years have totaled about $48,000,000. Funds for these subsidies are secured from an excise tax on the manufacture of sugar.

U. S. Gold Purchasing Now Exceeds Output

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States, with its government price of $35 an ounce for gold, is acquiring the yellow metal at a rate faster than it is produced, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported.

As a result of fresh shipments of the metal here from abroad, the Government's gold stock this month climbed to $17,640,000,000, an increase of around $3,130,000,000 during the year 1939, compared with a gain of $1,750,000,000 in 1938.

"During the last quarter of 1939 the increase in the U. S. gold stock has averaged about $230,000,000 a month, an amount substantially in excess of the current rate of gold production throughout the world," the bank said.

Canadian Imports British Coal Cut Little by War

OTTAWA (CP)—The flow of British coal to Canada in the first two months of war suffered little according to figures obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Freighters on their way to Canada to pick up cargoes of Canadian foodstuffs and other supplies for the British war effort find British coal a profitable westbound cargo.

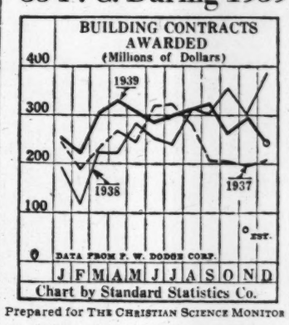
In September, Canadian imports of British coal totaled 78,309 tons compared with 186,609 tons in the corresponding month a year ago. In October, the imports were 97,632 tons compared with 129,789 tons in October, 1938.

November figures are not yet available, but it is expected they will be considerably higher than the two preceding months as the naval convoy system has been greatly improved since October and the movement of merchant vessels across the Atlantic has been augmented.

Continental Motors Corp.

NEW YORK—Continental Motors Corp., and subsidiaries, reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1939, net loss of $215,165 compared with net loss of $548,287 for the preceding year.

Home Building Up 35 P. C. During 1939



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Although the total value of contract awards for construction in 37 eastern states (as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation) will show an increase of about 7 per cent for 1939 as compared with 1938, the gain is attributable solely to a 35 per cent rise in residential building.

The two other major classifications of construction activity—non-residential building and engineering projects—both recorded minor declines.

Commodity Prices Increase 0.8 P. C. In Week of Dec. 23

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Led by sharp increases in prices of farm products, foods, and textile products, wholesale commodity prices in general advanced during the week ended Dec. 23, raising the Bureau of Labor Statistics' all-commodity index 0.8 per cent to 79.3 per cent of the 1926 average.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials rose over 1 per cent to the highest level reached since early in 1938. Higher prices for agricultural products and import commodities accounted for the advance. The semimanufactured commodities and finished products group indexes advanced less than 1 per cent during the week as did also "all commodities other than farm products" and "all commodities other than farm products and foods."

The largest group increase, 1½ per cent, was recorded for farm products.

The building materials group index rose to the highest point reached in over 2 years because of continued advances in prices of paint materials together with higher prices for prepared roofing.

The only group decline, less than one-half of one per cent, was recorded in the fuel and lighting materials group index. Lower prices for gasoline and bituminous coal accounted for the decline.

(1926—100)

Commodity groups	Dec. 23 1939	Dec. 16 1939	Dec. 24 1938	% Inc. from Dec. 16 to Dec. 23 1939
All commodities	79.3	78.7	76.6	0.8
Farm products	67.8	66.8	67.2	1.5
Foods	72.1	71.1	72.2	1.4
Hides&lthr prod	104.4	104.2	93.8	.2
Textile products	77.8	76.7	65.2	1.4
Fuel and lighting materials	73.5	73.7	73.8	.3*
Metal and metal products	96.1	96.1	94.8	0
Building materials	93.6	93.4	89.3	.2
Chem and drugs	78.0	77.6	76.4	.5
Housefshg goods	90.0	90.0	87.6	0
Miscellaneous	77.4	76.9	72.9	.7
Raw materials	73.3	72.5	70.3	1.1
Semimanufactured articles	82.1	81.7	75.1	.5
Finished products	82.2	81.8	80.2	.5
All commodities other than farm products	81.8	81.4	78.7	.5
All commodities other than farm products & foods	84.3	84.1	80.5	.2

*Decrease.

Security Sales Off 32.3 P. C. From 1938

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that sales on all registered securities exchanges in November amounted to $979,677,063, a decline of 27.3 per cent from the October and 32.3 per cent below the November, 1938, figure.

The volume of sales, exclusive of rights and warrants, was 35,252,341 shares, a decrease of 18.6 per cent from October. Bond sales totaled $193,890,575, which was 15.6 per cent below October.

The two leading New York exchanges accounted for 94 per cent of the value of all sales, the SEC said.

Wool Sales in 11 Months Total 366,461,000 Pounds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau said domestic consumption of raw wool during the first 11 months of 1939 totalled 270,705,000 pounds, scoured basis, of apparel type and 95,756,000 pounds of carpet type.

November consumption averaged 5,640,000 pounds of apparel wool and 1,995,000 pounds of carpet wool per week. During the 11 months, 225,656,000 ponnds of domestic apparel wool were consumed.

All of the carpet type consumed was of foreign origin.

Shorn wool consumption during the 11-month period was reported at 510,116,000 pounds, greasy basis, of apparel type and 132,161,000 pounds of carpet type. The bureau said that 451,962,000 pounds of the apparel type of shorn wool used was domestic.

Domestic consumption of apparel type of pulled wool during the 11-month period was put at 73,048,000 pounds. Consumption of carpet type during the period was reported at 5,427,000 pounds.

Maine Central Net $51,134

PORTLAND, Me.—Net income of $51,134 was earned by the Maine Central Railroad in November, it is shown in the monthly financial statement, made public at the general offices of the road here. This compares with deficit of $2,239 reported in November of last year.

Fisk Rubber Stockholders Accept Merger

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—The Fisk Rubber Corporation has obtained stockholders' approval to sell out to the U. S. Rubber Company, and both concerns took steps to complete the deal.

At the same time, a leader of opposition to the sale indicated he might challenge it in the courts. Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold said Thursday that the transaction "may violate the Federal anti-trust laws."

Beating down opposition by a vote of more than 5 to 1, the Fisk management threw some 300,000 shares of common and preferred stock to support of the sale through the voting proxies it controlled.

Only scattered spurts of protest punctuated the 12-hour special meeting of stockholders yesterday which ratified the purchase. These came from four New Englanders who own Fisk stock or held proxies. The Fisk plant is located at Chicopee Falls, near Springfield, Mass.

The approved sales agreement provides that U. S. Rubber pay $6,827,336 in cash and approximately $4,400,000 in stock for the Fisk properties and assets. The purchaser also assumes Fisk liabilities.

Each present holder of Fisk common stock gets $6.75 a share plus one-fourth share of U. S. Rubber common. For each share of Fisk preferred $110 will be paid in cash, with no exchange of stock.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold told the United States Rubber Company that its proposed purchase of the Fisk Rubber Company "may violate the federal antitrust laws."

Mr. Arnold did not, however, advise against consummation of the merger, upon which Fisk stockholders are to vote Dec. 29.

A letter to the company which was made public by the Justice Department contained a hint that if the merger goes through, the Justice Department might withhold possible antitrust action provided that the two rubber companies are operated as separate corporations.

Factory Employment Rises in November; More Idle on Farm

NEW YORK (AP)—Although unemployment in the United States in November increased 5 per cent, or 391,000 over the previous month, the first rise since July, the addition was less than seasonal and wholly in the agricultural field, the National Industrial Conference Board reported.

(The board is a private organization largely supported by big industry.)

Manufacturing employment continued to increase with a contra-seasonal gain of 56,000 new workers, the report said.

Total unemployment in the country was estimated at 8,511,000, or about 1,000,000 less than in November, 1938.

Bank Cuts Dividend Rate

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP) — Stating that the action was taken in line with "conservative banking in the light of general investment conditions," trustees of the Springfield Institution of Savings, largest bank in western Massachusetts, announced reduction of its dividend rate from 2½ per cent to 2 per cent, payable Jan. 2.

4%
ON YOUR SAVINGS
Maximum return with safety
Federally insured to $5000 on each Savings Account.
Savings received by Jan. 10 earn from January 1
Assets Over $4,600,000
POMONA FIRST FEDERAL
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION
260 S. THOMAS STREET
POMONA, CALIFORNIA

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 17

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 10
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 11:50 Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 1,135,361
1939 volume to date 261,659,844
1938 volume to date 295,192,859

Stock Market Up Moderately; Trading Active

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The final Stock Market session of 1939 today witnesseed higher prices for selected issues, but many others were at a standstill.

With a two-day intermission, traders generally kept close to the safety zone and dealings were relatively light either way. Gains of fractions to more than a point predominated at the start of the concluding hour.

Du Pont got up nearly 3 and Allied Chemical 1½. Elsewhere minor improvement was posted for U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, Sperry, Anaconda, Kennecott, Great Northern, Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio, Loew's and Texas Corp.

Climax Molybdenum dropped a point following announcement the company would observe the "moral embargo" by discontinuing shipments to Russia and Japan.

Belated tax selling, brokers said, while small, still tended to offset re-investment buying to some extent. Business news remained a cheering influence.

Bonds were moderately higher. Important commodity exchanges, with the exception of grain marts, were closed. Cereal futures were slightly mixed.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans asserted leadership in the bond market today.

While other groups shifted erratically, carriers had posted a large majority of fractional gains near the end of the short session.

Brokers said the rails had a background of news to make them attractive, including such items as a less than seasonal dip in the nation's carloadings last week and generally rising revenues. But there was no attempt to force the market, with year-end considerations acting as a brake.

Scandinavian loans held their ground in the foreign division on small sales.

A handful of transactions in U. S. Governments appeared on the tape, mostly at slightly lower prices. Treasury 2½s of '48, however, bounced 21-32 on transfer of 5 bonds.

Corporate gainers include Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, N. Y. Central 5s, Loew's 3½s, New York Steam 3½s, Studebaker 6s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, and Armour of Delaware 4s of '55.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Cal-Ore Pwr 6% pf	$3	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Do 6% pf (1927)	$3	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Do 7% pf	$3.50	..	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Cooper-Bes pr pf	75c	..	Jan. 24	Jan. 10
Easy Wash M pf	17½c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Gt Lakes Pap "A"	$1	..	Jan. 2	.....
Iowa El L&P Co 7% pf "A"	87½c	..	Jan. 20	Dec. 30
Do 6½% pf "B"	81¼c	..	Jan. 20	Dec. 30
Do 6% pf "C"	75c	..	Jan. 20	Dec. 30
Reed (CA) "A"	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Extra				
Green Co (H L)	50c		Jan. 18	Jan. 8
Ind Cr N Eng	6½c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
New Eng Confl	$1.50	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
No West P Com	40c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Perfection Stove	$2.75	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Wash Tr Pitts	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 29
Increased				
Royal Typewriter	$1	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Initial				
Hall Lamp (new)	30c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 10
Nat Shirt Shops of Del Inc	20c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 29
Ohio Seamless Tube pf	$2.68¾	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 23
Tombill Gold M	5c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Regular				
Alaska-Juneau G M	15c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Amer Lt & Tract	30c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do pf	37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Bell Tel (Pa)	$2	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 30
BeverlyNB(BevrlyM)	$4	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Burkart (P) Mfg pf	55c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Ca Silk Prod A	37½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Cargill Tr(PutnamC)	$1	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Cent KansPw7%pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Chic Artif Ice	40c	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 18
Chilton Co	10c	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
CincInter-TrmRR1pf	$2	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
DiversifiedT Sh C 7	79c	..	Jan. 2	....
Farmers and Merchants Savings Bank (Oakland, Calif.)	$3	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 30
Farmers National Bk (Beaver Falls, Pa.)	$6	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 26
1st N Bk Northampton	40c	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 26
1st Nat Bank (Wilkes-Barre)	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Green Co (H L)	50c	Q	Jan. 18	Jan. 8
Harrisburg Nat Bank (Harrisburg, Pa)	$1.75	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 27
Holly Sugar pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Home Indemnity	50c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Honolulu Gas	45c	Q	Jan. 20	Dec. 12
Indus Cr N Eng	32c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Do pf	87½c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Joplin Water Works Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Lancaster Co. Nat Bk (Pa)	$2	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Do pf	$1.25	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Lawyers Title Insur Corp (Richmond, Va.) cl "B"	$6	A	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Louisville Hend & St. L Ry	$4	S	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Do pf	$2.50	S	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
McLellan Strs pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 19
Midwest P & Supl.	15c	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 8
Millers Falls Co. 7% pf.	$1.75	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 11
Do. pf	$1	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 11
Monongahela Val Wtr Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Natl Bk of Washington (D C)	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Nat Dist Corp	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Nat Shirt Shops of Delaware Inc $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 27
New Eng Confl	$1.50	Q	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
N J & Hud R R & Ferry	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
N Y Tel Co	$2	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 30
No. Am Tr Shrs (1953)	6 1-5c	..	Dec. 30	.....
Do (1955)	7 2-5c	..	Dec. 30	.....
Do (1956)	7 2-5c	..	Dec. 30	.....
Do (1958)	6 4-5c	..	Dec. 30	.....
Northern Natl Bank (Duluth, Minn)	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
No West N Bk St L	40c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 14
No W P Cement	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Do	40c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Oahu Ry & Land Co	10c	M	Feb. 15	Feb. 12
Do	10c	M	Mar. 15	Mar. 12
Palestine Econ Cp	$1	S	Jan. 22	Dec. 20
Penna Pow Co pf	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Perfect'n Stove	37½c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 20
Pitts Cin Chic & St L RR	$2.50	S	Jan. 20	Jan. 10
Rh Island P S A	$1	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Do pf	50c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Rome & Clinton R R	$2.75	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Royal Typewriter pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Jan. 5
Shamokin V & Potts RR	$1.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Steel Co of Can Ltd	37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 5
Super Corp Am Tr Shrs C	17 4-5c	..	Dec. 30	.....
Do	17 3-5c	..	Dec. 30	.....
Union Bank & Tr Co (M'tgomery, Ala)	25c	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 21
Union Tr Co Springfield, Mass)	50c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Wash'ton Tr Pitts	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 29
West N Y & Pa Ry	$1.50	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Do pf	$1.25	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Westvaco Chl pf	37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
York Co N Bk (Pa)	$1.20	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 26

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	68½	68½	68½	+ ¼
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Dec29
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	3	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	21¾	22	Dec29
27½	15⅞	Address g (1.40)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	9	56¾	56⅛	56¾	+ ⅝
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	6¼	Alask Jun (.80g)	25	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	21	1	⅞	⅞	− ⅛
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	6	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec29
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	3	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅝
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(½g)	5	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec28
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	2	176½	176½	176½	+11½
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12⅛	12	12	Dec27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	13	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	6	40	39½	40	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15	15	15	Dec29
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15¼	15⅛	15¼	Dec29
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	9	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅞
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	12	20¾	20½	20½	+ ¼
47	16¾	Am Airlines	42	46⅞	46	46	−1
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	9	10⅝	10½	10½	
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	5½	5½	5½	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	2	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	3	113¾	113¾	113¾	
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176¼	176¼	176¼	Dec28
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	12	31⅛	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅛
64	30¼	Am Car pf	3	49½	49½	49½	
25½	13½	Am Cn & C (1g)	17	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	131	131	131	Dec29
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
5⅝	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	3	2⅞	3	
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec28
3⅝	1⅞	Am & For Pow	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	8	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¾
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	25⅛	25	25⅛	+1⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	5	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	Dec29
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	9	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅜
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	15	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	3	34	34	34	− ¾
59⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	9	60	59⅛	60	+ ⅞
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ¼
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Dec28
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	15	21⅜	21¼	21¼	− ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	56½	55⅞	56½	+ ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3	3	3	
40⅛	22⅜	Am Metal (1)	8	24	24	24	+ ¼
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	Dec27
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	8	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80k)	4	56⅞	56¾	56⅞	+ ⅝
49	28	A P & L 5 pf(4k)	2	47½	47½	47½	
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	23	10⅛	10	10	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	13	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Dec29
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	13	51	50⅝	50¾	+ ⅛
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	141	141	141	Dec29
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	7	33	32½	32½	
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Dec29
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	11	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	Dec29
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	11	19	18¾	18¾	
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	13	80⅛	80	80⅛	Dec29
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec29
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	6	171	170¾	170⅞	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	85	85	85	
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	13	87	86¼	86¼	+ ¼
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	148	147¾	148	Dec29
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	7	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Dec28
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	11	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	Dec29
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	4	45¾	45½	45½	+ ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	39	39	39	Dec28
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	34	30	29⅝	29¾	
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	38	38	38	
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Dec29
3⅞	1½	A P W Paper	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	− ¾
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	4	106	105	106	Dec26
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
60	33¾	Armour Ill pf	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	Dec29
65	50	Amour Ill pf	1	53	53	53	Dec28
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	2	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ⅛
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Dec27
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	9	9	9	Dec29
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	8⅛	8	8	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	Dec22
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	2	77	77	77	Dec22
38	30	Associates I (2a)	2	36½	36½	36½	Dec29
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	45	24	23⅞	24	+ ¼
71	49¾	AT & SF pf (5)	2	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	− ⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	16½	16½	16½	Dec29
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	20	20⅞	20½	20⅞	− ⅜
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec29
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	47¼	46⅞	47¼	Dec29
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64	63	63	Dec29
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec29
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	2	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	4	2	2	2	Dec 9
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
B							
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	13	17½	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	11	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
30½	11½	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	7	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ⅛
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	3	26⅜	26¼	26¼	Dec29
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	28	27⅞	28	+ ½
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec 9
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	12	125	125	125	Dec29
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9	Dec28
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	11	31⅜	31¼	31¼	− ¼
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	3	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ¼
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	Dec28
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
100	60¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	17	82⅜	81	81	− ⅞
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	5	18	17¾	17¾	Dec29
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	114¾	114	114¾	Dec29
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	12	30	29¼	29¾	Dec29
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)		20¼	20	20¼	Dec29
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	7	10¾	10½	10½	− ⅛
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	− ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	12	22	21¾	21¾	
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	22½	22½	22½	
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	6	21½	21⅜	21⅜	
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	8	25¾	25¼	25¼	− ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	− ⅛
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	7	11½	11⅜	11½	
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	10	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅛
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	36	36	36	Dec27
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52½	52½	52½	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec29
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	15	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	7	49¾	48¾	49¾	Dec29
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	4	49	49	49	
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	6	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec29
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	− ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	6	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	23	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	2	5½	5½	5½	
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	4	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ½
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	5	30	30	30	Dec29
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	21	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	2	4¼	4	4¼	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	7	7	7	7	
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	5	20¾	20¼	20½	Dec29
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Dec29
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ¼
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	2	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec15
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (½g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	Dec29
8	4½	Capital Ad A	4	5½	5½	5½	− ¼
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec28
4	2⅜	Car & Gen(.15g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	73	72½	73	
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	54¼	54¼	54¼	
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½a)	4	29⅜	29¼	29¼	− ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	8	10½	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅜
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	23¼	23	23	− ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Dec27
15¾	3½	Cent Viol St(¼g)	5	8¾	8½	8½	− ⅜
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	Dec13
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (2)	4	37¾	37¼	37¼	− ½
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	5	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ¼
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	6	20	20	20	Dec20
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Dec29
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	6	16½	16	16½	Dec29
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	29	42	41¼	41½	+ ½
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	Dec27

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	11:50	Net Ch'ge
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	7	⅛	¼	¼	− ⅛
3⅝	⅝	Chi & N West pf	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2	2	2	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	6	½	½	½	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	5	34½	34	34	Dec29
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec29
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	6	¼	¼	¼	− ⅛
1⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec29
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Dec29
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec26
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	4	10¾	10½	10½	− ¼
13⅛	4⅝	Childs Co	15	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (5g)	16	90⅛	89¼	89¼	− ¼
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ¼
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ¼
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	2	36	36	36	
60⅛	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	22	39⅞	39¼	39½	−1¼
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	27	35⅜	35½	35⅜	+ ⅛
133	105

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

All Section's Of Livestock Trade Active

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Activity prevailed in all branches of the cattle trade this week, with the exception of some weakness Tuesday on a liberal supply of fed steers with weight. This was short lived, however, as subsequent sessions were active at higher levels.

Fed steers and yearlings closed 25-50c higher with all little cattle at the full upturn. Other killing classes also advanced measurably. Hogs moved within narrow price limits and closed with a net loss of 10-15c, while fat lambs and yearlings finished strong to 25c higher than late last week.

Light and long yearlings topped at $11.50, fat lambs made $9.35, hogs closed at $6 down, after having sold up to $6.15 at the high time Wednesday.

Hog prices were sensitive to the supply element, shipping demand and large packer support. Following Friday's runaway market, trading started Tuesday at $6 down, advanced mildly Wednesday and more than lost the advance on the following session.

During the three-day-period good and choice 160-240 lb. hogs sold over a range of $5.50-$6.15 while 240-330 pounders turned at $5.10-$5.65. Packing sows bulked at $4.50-$4.85, a few lightweights to $5.10, with extreme weights $4.50 down. Shippers took approximately 18,000 hogs, large packers bought freely on the breaks, while small killers took close to the normal quota that ordinarily moves through that channel.

Fat lambs started the abbreviated week at lower levels, yielding somewhat to liberal marketings, recovered all of the loss and closed strong to 25c higher than late last week. Yearlings made a comparable advance. Fat lambs closed at $9.35 down, against $9.10 at the low time Tuesday. Most arrivals sold at $8.75-$9.35, yearlings bulked at $7-$8, top $8.25. Fall shorn lambs brought $8.25-$8.60, feeders $8.25-$8.50 and ewes at $3.75-$4.85.

U. S. Stocks of Oils First of November Below 1938 Period

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that United States stocks of all oils totalled 511,612,000 barrels as of Oct. 31.

This, it said, was equivalent to a 124-day supply and compared with 515,427,000 barrels for 125 days on Sept. 30, and with 570,672,000 barrels and 151 days' supply on Oct. 31, last year.

Stocks of motor fuel, the bureau said, totalled 78,459,000 barrels on Oct. 31, compared with 76,883,000 on Sept. 30, and with 76,048,000 on Oct. 31, 1938.

October domestic demand for motor fuel, it said, was 49,687,000 barrels.

Bureau officials said that October produced a new supply of all oils totaling 124,242,000 barrels, September, 117,380,000, and October, 111,346,000 barrels.

The October decrease in all oils, the report said, amounted to 3,815,000 barrels, compared with a September decrease of 6,667,000, and a decrease of 5,915,000 barrels a year ago.

The bureau said the October daily average production of crude petroleum was 3,683,800 barrels, or 78,200 barrels above the average in September. The increase, it said, resulted from gains in almost every state except Illinois.

New Security Issues Well Below 1938

NEW YORK (AP) — Flotation of new securities dropped off sharply during the week ended Dec. 28, totaling only $21,055,749, the smallest amount in seven weeks, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Registration tangles slowed up some issues in reaching the market.

About 50 per cent of the new securities were to obtain new money; the remainder represented the refunding or existing debt.

Comparisons follow:

	Last week	Year Ago
Municipal	$14,715,549	$30,228,694
Public utility	2,250,000	10,168,000
Industrial	4,059,000	....
Miscellaneous	....	160,000
Stock	31,200	200,000
Total	$21,055,749	$40,756,694

Navy Men Get Plaques For Carrying British Gold

SAN PEDRO, Calif. (AP)—Officers and crew members of two new 10,000-ton navy cruisers received bronze plaques for service in transporting $50,000,000 in gold bullion from Portsmouth, England, to the Treasury in New York.

Each of the vessels, the Nashville and Honolulu, carried $25,000,000 in gold upon their return from shakedown cruises.

The bullion was shipped from the Bank of England immediately after the Munich crisis, to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to establish British credit in the United States.

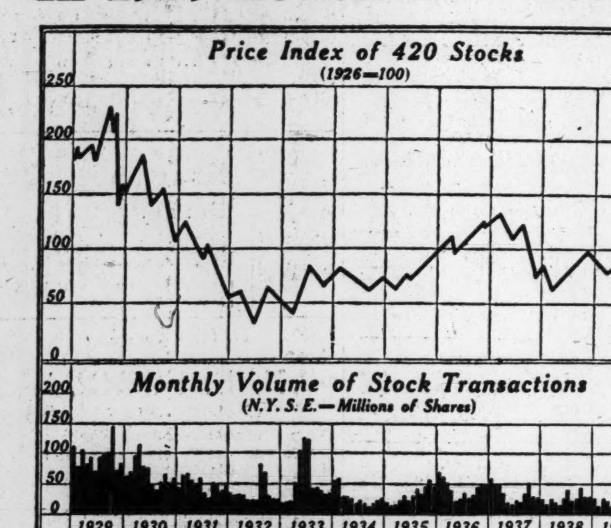
The method of transfer saved the Treasury Department $1,000,000 in express charges and insurance.

The plaques were awarded by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr.

Cuban-American Sugar Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Cuban-American Sugar Co., and subsidiaries, reported for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, net profit of $716,953, equal after dividend requirements on 7 per cent preferred (on which there is an accumulation) to 21 cents a common share. This compares with net loss of $241,978 for the preceding year.

Activity on Stock Exchange In 1939 Lowest in a Decade



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

With the exception of September, activity on the New York Stock Exchange has in general been lower this year than in any year of the past decade. After the short spurt in September, transactions slumped to a level well below the monthly average of even the worst years of the depression.

Furniture Makers Business in 1939 $60,000,000 More Than Year Before

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—The nation's furniture makers did $60,000,000 more business during 1939 than in 1938, preliminary figures showed.

Frank E. Seidman, accountant and analyst for the industry, estimated the year's business at $405,000,000, a gain of approximately 17 per cent over the previous year.

Mr. Seidman's survey showed factory pay rolls totaled $117,000,000 in 1939 as compared with $100,000,000 in 1938. The number employed rose from 105,000 to 114,000. Prices advanced 5 per cent during the year.

Much of the gain Mr. Seidman attributed to a 35 per cent increase in residential building during the year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Am Europ Sec pf	$1.50	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 26
Cent Sts Elec (Ia) 7% pf A	.546875c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Do 6% pf B	.46875c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Do 6% pf C	.46875c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 15
Glatfelter (PH)	$7.50	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 20
Kan C St L & Chi R R 6% pf	$3	..	Jan. 5	Jan. 2
La & Mo River R R 7% pf	$3.50	..	Jan. 5	Jan. 2
Port Gas Lt $6 pf	$1	..	Jan. 15	Jan. 2
Stratmore Paper Co 6% pf	$1.50	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 22
Extra				
Am Secur & Tr Co (Wash) D C	$2	..	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Assoc In Co	50c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 9
Century Trust Shrs non cum pt	5c	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 20
Chester Pure Silk Hos	10c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Fairbanks Morse	50c	..	Jan. 27	Jan. 12
Nat Bank of Pottstown (Pa)	$1	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Risdon Mfg Co	50c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 18
2nd Nat Bk Houston	$4	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Initial				
Cheksan Tool	25c	..	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Special				
Abraham & Str	$1.50	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Lee Rub & Tire	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Nat Bk of Germantown & Trust Co (Phila)	25c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Interim				
De Beers Consol M pref	10s		....	....
Irregular				
Gen Mills	87½c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Gen Pub Util	$1	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 28
Hawaiian Elec	15c	..	Jan. 25	Dec. 15
So Berkshire P&L	50c	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Liquidating				
I T C Corp	$1.50	..	Dec. 26	Dec. 22
Thurber E Prod	1c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 9
United Shipyds A	$11.10		....	....
Resumed				
Cohen, Dan Co	25c	..	Jan. 5	Dec. 28
Engry Register Co	10c	..	Dec. 21	Dec. 18
Equity Sav & Ln	$4.50	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Naumkeag S Cott	50c	..	Jan. 8	Dec. 30
Nunn-Bush Sh Co	25c	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Nunn-Bush Sh Co	25c	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Rice Stix D G Co	50c	..	Jan. 22	Jan. 8
Reduced				
Oahu Ry & Land	10c	M	Jan. 15	Jan. 12
Year End				
Cleve Hobb Mch	40c	..	Dec. 15	Dec. 11
ConestogN Bk(Pa)	$1.30	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 26
Franklin Process	$1.40	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 14
Glen P Util	$1	..	Dec. 29	Dec. 28
Johnson Service	$1	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 18
Kemper Co (Th)	50c	..	Dec. 23	Dec. 22
Millers Falls Co	50c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 11
Lake View Tr & Sav (Chic)	$3.50	..	Jan. 2	Jan. 2
Lawyers T Ins (Rich) "B"	$6	..	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Nash Co (A)	$9	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 26
Victoria BdhdrsCp	$2.50	..	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Regular				
Adams Mfg (JD)	15c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
All Metal Prod	25c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 26
American Art Works Inc. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Am Cities P&L	$3	A		
Do $3 A	*75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Am Sec & Tr Co (Wash D C)	$2	Q	Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Arnold Constable	25c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Assoc Invest Co	50c	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 9
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 9
Athol Mfg Co pf	$3.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Brinks Inc	$1.25	Q	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
BrooklineTr Co (Brookline, Mass.)	$3	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Ca Am Th Shrs	6¼c	..	Dec. 30	
Chase Nat Bk	70c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 13
Chester Pure Silk Hos pf	15c	Q	Jan. 2	
Do pf	15c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Cit Nat Bk (Alexandria Va.)	$4	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 31
Columb Dent Mfg	25c	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Dec. 28	Dec. 21
Dela Tr Co (Wilm. Del.)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Dravo Corp 6% pf	75c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
E Scran St Bk (Scranton, Pa.)	50c	S	Dec. 27	Dec. 23
Fall River El Lt Co	$1	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 23
Firemen's Ins Co of Wash & Georgetwn (Wash., D. C.)	70c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 24
First Nat Bk (Princeton, N. J.)	$5	S	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
First Nat Bk & Tr Co (Greenfield Mass)	20c	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
First Nat Bk & Tr Co (Summit N J)	$2	S	Dec. 29	Dec. 27
Fund Tr Shrs Ser 2	12 2-5c	..	Dec. 30	....
Do Ser B	4 1-5c	..	Dec. 30	....
Hartfd SBI&I	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Heath (DC) & Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 20	Dec. 18
Herc Powd pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 2
Huntington Nat Bank (Columbus O)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 27
Do	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Johnson S&ShSCo	20c	..	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Lane Bryant pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
Lincoln B&Tr (Louisville Ky)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Marsh & Son (M)	40c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Mec NB (ConcdNH)	$5	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 26
Montreal Tel Co	80c	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Morris Pl Bk Clev	30c	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 23
Mt Car &PCRR	$1.25	Q	Jan. 11	Dec. 30
Nt Bk of Com Hous	$3	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do	$3	Q	July 1	June 20
Do	$3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do	$3	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
N B of Potts(Pa)	$1.50	S	Dec. 30	Dec. 15
Neils Ltd(Wm)pf	$1.75	Q	Dec. 30	Dec. 21
Nunn-Bush Shoe	25c	..	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Jan. 30	Jan. 15
Repub Realty Mtg	4c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 21
Rich Ice Cream	30c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15
S Diego CG&E pf	$1.75	Q	Jan. 15	Dec. 30
Schuykill VN&RR	$1.25	S	Jan. 11	Dec. 30
2d nat Bk Hous	$2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
Do	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Simmons N B (Ark)	$10	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 30
S N Trust Co(Conn.)	$1	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 22
Term Refg&W H	$1.50	S	Dec. 26	Dec. 22
3r Nat Bk&Trust Co (Dayton, Ohio)	60c	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 28
Torrington NB&TC	$3	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Union Oil Cal	25c	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 10
United Corp pf	75c	Q	Jan. 24	Jan. 8
U S Lumber Co	50c	..	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Wattrbry T Co Conn	$1	..	Dec. 30	Dec. 23
W Penn El 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 19
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 19
Woolson S Co	25c	..	Dec. 24	Dec. 19
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 21	Dec. 19
Zellers Ltd pf	37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 15

*Payable in cash or "B" stock.

Residential Power Bills From 11.7 To 15.4 P. C. Under '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The average residential bill for electric service in the United States on Jan. 1, 1939, for 25 kilowatt hours of electricity was 14.5 per cent lower than in 1935, according to the Federal Power Commission. For 100 kilowatt hours the average bill was found to be 11.7 per cent under 1935, and for 250 kilowatt hours 15.4 per cent below.

The commission's report, entitled "Average Electric Bills—1939," summarizes the data published previously by the FPC in a series of reports on typical net monthly bills and shows that the lowest state average bills are to be found in California, Tennessee, and Washington. The highest average bills are distributed among six states — Arizona, Arkansas, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, and Wyoming.

Although there were exceptions, the commission found that the average bills for residential service were progressively higher for community-size groups as the groups became representative of smaller communities.

The report showed that average residential bills for privately owned utilities were higher than comparable bills for publicly owned utilities in all community-size groups containing communities of 2,500 population or more and lower than comparable bills for publicly owned utilities in the community-size groups below population of 2,500.

Consumers Power Bonds May Be On Market Next Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Morgan Stanley & Co., and Bonbright & Co., investment houses managing sale of the proposed $18,594,000 of Consumer's Power Co. 3¼ per cent bonds, announced the securities would be publicly offered next week "assuming market conditions are satisfactory."

In a ruling yesterday the Securities Commission reduced the amount of the proposed bonds from $28,594,000 and offered the company the alternative of selling $10,000,000 in new common stock to make up the difference.

Business Personals

The resignation of Fletcher H. Rawls as Assistant Director of the commerce department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been accepted by President Roosevelt. Mr. Rawls will assume his previous position in the department as Chief of the Division of Foodstuffs.

Robert J. Sullivan has been admitted to general partnership in the firm of R. H. Johnson & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange.

Lynn L. White, Vice-President of the Erie Railroad in charge of purchases and development since 1933, has resigned effective Jan. 1 to become operating Vice-President of the Chicago and North Western Railway Co.

James Wilson, President of the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, of Montreal, has been elected President and Director of United Securities, Ltd., and of Canadian Light & Power Company to succeed the late Julian C. Smith. H. G. Budden was elected secretary-treasurer of United Securities and secretary of Canadian Light & Power, while John Morse was named general manager of the latter company.

Murray Corp. of America

NEW YORK (AP)—Murray Corporation of America, manufacturer of automotive equipment, reported net profit for the three months ended November 30 of $203,069, or 21 cents a capital share. Because of a change in the company's fiscal year, no direct comparison with a similar period is possible, but the December quarter of 1938 resulted in an indicated loss of $547,456. The company's plants are in and around Detroit.

Markets Closing For the Holiday

By the Associated Press

New York

Local commodity markets were closed today, having completed their trading last night for an extended New Year's holiday.

The New York Stock Exchange and security markets in other cities were opened for the usual 2-hour Saturday session. Grain futures markets in Chicago and other principal grain centers also did business.

New Orleans and Chicago cotton markets were closed. All will be closed Monday.

Other markets suspending business for a 3-day holiday were the Amsterdam Bourse, Buenos Aires grain futures, Montreal commodities and a few livestock markets, including Jersey City.

Better Returns Seen for Wheat Grower in 1940

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—John G. McCarthy, President of the Board of Trade, said today that, after several years of overproduction of wheat, the world has in prospect a readjustment of the supply and demand situation in 1940.

Citing the reduced crop outlook in the United States winter wheat belt and the smaller Argentine harvest, Mr. McCarthy said these developments, with war in the background, have changed the market picture radically and have done much to create hope for better returns to farmers.

Renewed Confidence

Especially is this so, he said in a statement reviewing the past year's grain trade developments, considering the possibility of destruction of grain cargoes due to the war and likelihood of reduced production in belligerent nations.

"Members of the Board of Trade are looking forward to the coming year with a great deal of hope and with renewed confidence in the future of the grain business," Mr. McCarthy said.

"Domestic grain trade conditions, while reflecting to some extent the world situation, have been better throughout 1939 in regard to price than in other countries. At present wheat at Chicago is selling much above the level of Canadian wheat, which in turn commands better prices than that of other countries.

"Due to the comparatively high loan price fixed by the Government, farmers have held their wheat off the market, looking forward to such time as prices improve. Current wheat values are now well above loan levels, but there is still no evidence of any heavy redemption of loans.

"The country raised excellent crops the past year, but with the generous government loans on wheat and corn there has been less than the usual movement of grain to markets."

Prices Steady

Grain prices showed little net change the past week after reacting from two-year peak levels reached by most commodities around mid-December. Reports of general snows which brought relief to much of the drought zone, the first material moisture in four months in some localities, caused losses of 2 or 3 cents in wheat values at times but most of this was regained and before the opening today wheat was ⅝ lower to ⅜ higher compared with a week ago. Corn was ¾-1⅛ higher, oats ¼-½ up; soy beans 1¾-2¾ up; rye 1⅜-2⅝ higher and lard 40-45 lower.

Compared with a year ago wheat was as much as 35 cents a bushel higher, corn 6 cents higher, oats 4 to 9 cents higher, rye 27 to 29 higher and beans 33-36 higher while lard was about 50 cents lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Dec. 30

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$3.95⅝	$3.95	$8.2397
Cables	3.95⅝	3.95½	8.2397
France—franc	.0224½	.0224¼	†
Belgium—belga	.1676	.1673	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2244	.2244	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5325	.5324	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Finland—finm'k	††	††	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760	.1760	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1893
Port'gal—escudo	.0368x	.0368x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶‡	.2250	.2255	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1850	.1800	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3700	.3725	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2347	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3014	.3014	.6180
Java—florin	.5375	.5355	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2475	.2475	*
Shanghai—dol	.0775	.0775	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4650	.4650	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8875	.8862	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1725x	.1725x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938.) ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Calif. Business Increases

SAN FRANCISCO — November business activity in California registered a definite gain, for the fourth successive month, according to the Wells Fargo Bank. The Wells Fargo Index, which measures California business in terms of the 1923-25 average equaling 100, rose to a preliminary November level of 109.4, as against 105.5 in October and 10.7 in November, 1938. Comparing November with October (and eliminating seasonal factors), all four components of the Index—industrial production, carloadings, bank debits and department store sales—showed increases.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
Treasury			
2 3¼s '46-44	110.10	110.10	110.10
1 4s '54-44	114 26	114.26	114.26
5 2½s '48	107.17	107.17	107.17
1 3s '55-51	110.8	110.8	110.8
10 2⅞s '60-55	107.28	107.28	107.28
1 2⅞s '60-55 reg	107.26	107.26	107.26
5 2¾s '65-60	106.16	106.16	106.16
1 3s '52-44	107.26	107.26	107.26
Home Owners Loan			
1 3s '52-44	107.26	107.26	107.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Adams Exp 4¼s '46st	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Allegh cv 5s '44	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Allegh 5s '50 st	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 AmI&Chem5½s'49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
5 Am Int 5½s'49	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Am T&T 5½s'43	109	109	109
2 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Am WW&E 6s '75	108	108	108
1 AnacondaCop 4½s'50	107	107	107
5 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
7 Arm Del 4s '555	100½	100½	100½
3 AT&SF aj 4s '95	85½	85½	85½
2 AT&SF 4½s '48	102½	102½	102½
16 AC Line 1st 4s '52	76	76	76
10 AC Line clt 4s '52	64	64	64
1 AC Line 4½s '64	61	61	61
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	29¾	29⅝	29¾
13 B&O rfg 6s '95	30	29½	30
27 B&O 1st 5s '48	70	69	70
11 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	69	68¾	69
23 B&O rfg 5s '95	29	28⅝	29
16 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	29	28½	28⅞
6 B&O 5s '96 F	28¾	28½	28¾
28 B&O 5s '96 F ct	28	28½	28¾
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	28⅝	28½	28½
20 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	28½	28½	28½
19 B&O cv 4½s '60	18	18	18
16 B&O cv 24½s '60 ct	17½	17¼	17½
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	60	60	60
2 BO PLE&WV 4s '41ct	57	57	57
3 B&O SW 5s '50	45	45	45
4 B&O SW 5s '50 ctf	43¼	43	43¼
1 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Beth Stl 3¾s3¾ '66	104½	104½	104½
6 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
10 Bos&¾NY AirL 4s '55	9	9	9
3 Boston&Me 5s '55	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝
28 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	85¼	85	85¼
36 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'66 ct	84¼	83¾	84¼
6 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112	112¾	112⅞
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95	94⅞	94⅞
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Buf R&P 4½ '57	39¼	39¼	39¼
12 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	39	38¾	39
3 Bur C R&No 5s '34	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	105½	105½	105½
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	103⅛	103	103
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	103½	103¼	103¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7 Can Pac 4s perp	60¾	60½	60½
5 Cen Ga Macon 5s '46	5	5	5
1 Cen New Eng 4s '61	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	50¾	50¾	50¾
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	17	17	17
1 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
3 C&O 4½s '92	124	124	124
5 C & O 3½s '96 D	99¾	99¾	99¾
39 Chi & Alton 3s '49	16	15⅞	16
10 CB&Q 4½s '77	79	78⅞	79
1 CB&Q gen4s '58	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
11 CB&Q 4s 'Ill '49	100⅝	100	100⅝
43 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19¼	19	19¼
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	18	18	18
11 Chic Gt West 4s '59	24	23⅞	23⅞
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	7	7	7
37 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7¼	7¼	7
21 CMSP & P aj5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2
2 CM&SP gen 4s '59	24¾	24¾	24¾
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16¼	16	16
15 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3½	3⅜	3½
8 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
14 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
2 Chi & NW 4s '87 st	14½	14½	14½
25 CRI & P 4½s '52A	6½	6½	6½
21 CRI & P2cv 4½s '60	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
CRI & P 4s '88	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
27 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	6⅛	5¾	6⅛
13 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
15 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107⅝	107¼	107¼
7 Childs Co. 5s '43	49	48¼	48¼
6 CCC & St L 4½s '77	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝
4 Clev Un erm 4½s 77C	74	73¾	73¾
17 Col & So 4½s '80	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104¼	104⅛	104¼
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
25 Coml Ed cv 3½s '58	128¼	128	128¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '46	106½	106½	106½
11 Con Edis 3½s '56	107	107	107
11 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109½	109½	109½
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	28¾	28½	28¾
5 Dayton P&L 3¼s '60	106⅝	106¼	106⅝
5 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	62½	61¾	62½
1 D & R G 4½s '36	10¼	10¼	10¼
22 D & R G 4s '36	9½	9¼	9½
5 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2⅝	2½	2½
2 D & R G West 5s '78	6	6	6
1 Det Ed 3½s '61	110	110	110
1 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
4 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
35 Erie rfg 5s '67	17¼	17	17¼
31 Erie rfg 5s '75	17¼	16⅞	17¼
4 Erie 1st 4s '96	54½	54¼	54½
62 Erie gen lien 4s '96	24½	24¼	24¼
2 FirestoneT&R3½s'48	105¾	105½	105¾
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Goodrich 4¾s '56	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	92	92	92
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 G Bay&W deb B	8	8	8
5 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4 Houst'nOilTex4½s '54	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	34	33½	33⅝
10 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	45¾	45½	45¾
2 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13	13	13
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	[illegible]	46⅞	46⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	[illegible]	45	45
15 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	45	44¾	44⅞
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛
10 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	45	44½	44½
4 Indus Rayon 4½s '48	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	109	109	109
7 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	73¼	73	73¼
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	30¼	30¼	30¼
9 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	74	74	74
16 Interb2RTr rfg 5s '66	74¼	74	74
17 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	16	15⅛	16
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	13	12⅞	12⅞
5 Int Paper 6s '55	97	96½	97
17 Int TT 4½s '52	40¼	39⅞	40¼
31 Int T&T 5s '55	43	42	43
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 K C South 3s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	89	89	89
1 Koppers Co 4s '51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
11 Lac Gas 5½s'53	45	44¾	44¾
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	86	86	86
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	30	30	30
5 Leh Val Coal 5s'75 st	25¼	25¼	25¼
5 Leh Val HTerm5s'54	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17	17	17
12 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	15½	15½	15½
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	14½	14½	14½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd reg	12½	12½	12½
18 Loews 3½s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	83	83	83
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Lou&N Atl Kx&C4s55	106	106	106
8 Manhat Ry 4s 90	79	79	79
1 Manhat Ry 4s 90 ct	79	79	79
5 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	42½	42½	42½
1 Mead Corp 6s 45 A	105	105	105
3 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	101½	101¼	101½
7 Midland RRNJ 5s 40	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s 59	64	64	64
12 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	18⅜	18¼	18⅜
24 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	7½	7½	7½
4 M-K-T 4½s 78	15½	15½	15½
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	29⅞	29½	29¾
4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	15¼	15	15
5 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
8 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
1 Mo Pac 5s 80H	14¾	14¾	14¾
16 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
15 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Mob & Oh 5s 38	33½	33½	33½
8 Mob & O 4½s 77	28⅝	28	28
1 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	51¼	51¼	51¼
7 MonWPaPubSv 6s 65	110½	110⅜	110½
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	100	99¾	99¾
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	40	40	40
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
2 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41¼	41¼	41¼
3 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	108½	108½	108½
4 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	106⅜	106	106
1 Natl Steel 3s '65	102	102	102
1 N Eng RR 5s '45	35	35	35
2 N Eng RR 4s '45	35¼	35¼	35¼
2 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	69½	69½	69½
3 N Orl Term 4s '53	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	50	50	50
3 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59	59	59
15 NYC 4½s 2013 A	54½	54	54½
17 NYC cn 4s '98	61	60½	61
2 NYC cv 3¼s '52	60½	60½	60½
3 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78¼	78¼	78¼
1 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	64½	64½	64½
8 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 NY Conn RR 5s '53	107	107	107
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52	52	52
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	19¾	19¾	19¾
3 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	31	31	31
11 NYNH&H 4½s '67	19	18½	18½
7 NYNH&H 4s '57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
10 NY W & W rfg 4s'92reg	4	4	4
11 NY Steam 3½s '63	105	104¾	105
4 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
18 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	4½	4½	4½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s50	103	103	103
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Norf Sou25s '61	12¼	12¼	12¼
18 Nor Pac 6s 2047	57½	56⅝	57½
9 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	48¼	48	48
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	45¾	45⅜	45¾
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	67	66½	66½
23 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	40¾	42
2 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
5 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76	76	76
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	112½	112½	112½
1 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	113	113	113
3 Pac T&T 3¼s '66C	110	110	110
14 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	105	105	105
2 Para Bway 8s '55 ct	48	48	48
5 Pen Co 4s '63	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41A	96	96	96
12 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	108⅝	108⅜	108⅜
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108	108	108
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96	95⅞	96
2 Pen RR 4s '48 st	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88½	88½	88½
6 Pen RR 3¼s '52	86	86	86
2 Peo GL&C Chi 6s '43	115	115	115
9 Peo GL&C Chi 5s'47	115¼	115¼	115¼
3 Pere Marq 5s'56	64½	64½	64½
9 Pere Marq 4½s'80	59½	59	59
1 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Phila Co 5s'67	106	106	106
2 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110⅝	110⅛	110⅛
6 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	11½	11½	11½
2 Philippine Ry 4s'37	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Phillips Pet 3s'48	110¾	110¾	110¾
15 PCC & SL 5s'75 B	106	106	106
1 PCC & St L 4½s'77	99	99	99
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	98	98	98
2 Pitt&WVa 4½s'69C	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜
1 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	80¾	80¾	80¾
82 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	17¾	17½	17½
1 Pub Svc E&G 8s 2037	222	222	222
12 Readg 4½s'97 B	73½	73¼	73½
16 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	55⅜	55	55⅜
4 Republic Stl 5½s'54	107¼	107¼	107¼
45 Republic Stl 4½s'61	94⅞	94¾	94⅞
1 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	29	29	29
7 Roch G&E 3¼s'69	107	107	107
4 StLIM&S4sR&G'33	60	60	60
2 StLIM&S 4 R&G '33 ct	59½	59½	59½
1 StLSF 5s '50 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
18 StLSF 4½s '78	11¾	11¾	11¾
14 StLSF 4s '50 A	11⅞	11¾	11¾
7 StLSF 4s '50Act	11¼	11	11¼
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	10	10	10
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	60¼	60¼	60¼
24 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8⅜	8	8¼
10 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
12 Sea A L aj 5s '49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5½	5½	5½
5 Sea-AllFla 6s'35A ct	4	3⅞	4
5 Shell Un 2½s'54	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
13 Simmons cv 4s '52	100	100	100
6 Skelly Oil 4s '51	104½	104½	104½
3 So Bell T & T 3s '79	105	105	105
2 So Cal Gas 4s '65	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
7 Sou Pac 4½s '68	47¾	47½	47¾
24 Sou Pac 4½s '81	48	47¾	48
23 So Pac 4½s '69	48⅛	48	48⅛
1 So Pac rfg 4s '55	63	63	63
15 So Pac clt 4s '49	46	45½	46
21 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49	48¾	49
1 So Pac SFTer 4s '50	79¾	79¾	79¾
6 South Ry 6½s '56	83	82⅝	83
4 South Ry gen 6s '56	78¾	78½	78¾
25 South Ry con 5s '94	88	88	88
5 So Ry 4s St I '51	71	71	71
2 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	107½	107½	107½
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	18	18	18
2 Stand Oil NJ 2 s '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Stnudebaker cv 6s '45	99⅞	99½	99⅞
4 T RR A St L 4s '53	108¼	108¼	108¼
18 Tex Corp 3s '59	105⅞	105½	105⅞
25 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	68¾	68	68¾
6 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	69	68½	69
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	68	68	68
10 Third Ave aj 5s '60	14½	14¼	14½
1 Third Ave 4s '60	51	51	51
39 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	89	89	89
1 Un Elec Ch 5s '45	7¾	7¾	7¾
3 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102¼	102¼	102¼
7 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114⅛	113¾	113¾
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	97	97	97
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	80	80	80
3 Un NJRR&Can 4s '44	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	105¾	106
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	103	103	103
4 Util P&L 5½s '47	89	88½	89
8 Util P&L 5s '59	89	89	89
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	9½	9½	9½
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	39	39	39
6 Wabash 2d 5s '39	19¾	19½	19½
9 Wabash 5s '80 D	9½	9½	9½
11 Wabash 5s '76 B	9½	9¼	9¼
3 Wabash 4½s '78C	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
3 Wab 3½s Omaha '41	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
2 Walker H 4¼s '45	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Walwrth 4s '55	66	66	66
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	84	84⅜	84⅜
4 Warren Bros 6s '41	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
6 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	18½	18¼	18½
2 Westn Pac 5s '46	17⅞	17¾	17¾
2 Western Un 5s '51	68	68	68
10 Western Un 4½s '50	66½	66½	66½
3 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	97¾	97¾	97¾
8 Wilkes B&E 5s '42	12⅝	12½	12⅝
1 Wilson & Co 3s '55	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	109	109	109
5 Youngst S&T 4s '61	106¼	106⅛	106¼

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	14½	14½	14½
5 Argentine 4s '72 Reb	80	80	80
2 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	80¼	80¼	80¼
30 Argentine 4½s '48	94	94	94
6 Argentine 4½s '71	88	88	88
2 Austria 7s '57	7	7	7
2 Belgium 6s '55	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
6 Brazil 8s '41	18½	18½	18½
1 Brazil 6½s '26-57	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
7 Brazil 6½s '27-57	15	14⅝	15
1 Brisbane 5s '58	76¾	76¾	76¾
5 BuenA4¼s4¾s'77	57	57	57
2 BuenA4¼s4½sAug'75	57	57	57
17 BuenA4¾s4⅝sApr'76	57	56⅞	57
5 BuenA4½s4¾s'75	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
1 Bulgaria 7½s '68	12¼	12¼	12¼
11 Canada 5s '52	106½	106¼	106½
2 Canada 4s '60	101⅜	101	101⅜
1 Caada 3s '67	88½	88½	88½
2 Canada 2½s '45	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 Canada 2¼s '44	96½	96½	96½
1 ChileMtBk6¾s'61asd	12	11¾	12
6 ChileMtgBk6s'62asd	12½	12½	12½
5 Chile 7s '42	17⅛	17	17
2 Chile 6s '60	17	17	17
10 Chile 6s '60 asd	13½	13½	13½
6 Chile 6s '61 Jan	17	17	17
24 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	13½	13¼	13¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb	17	17	17
3 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	13½	13½	13½
2 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1 Chile 6s '62	17	17	17
5 Chile 6s '62 asd	13½	13½	13½
5 Chile 6s '63 asd	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
4 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	30½	30½	30½
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	31	31	31
3 Copenhag 5s '52	44⅛	44	44
10 Cuba 4½s '77	57½	57½	57½
7 Denmark 4½s '62	48¼	48⅛	48¼
2 El Salva 8s '48 ct	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞
1Finland 6s '45	40	40	40
3 Ger Gov 5½s '65	9	8½	8½
2 Ger Govt 5½s '65 unst	5¾	5¾	5¾
26 Ger Govt 7s '49	12	12	12
4 Hung L Mt7½s'61A	7	7	7
7 Hung L Mt 7½s '61 B	8	7	7
2 Hung Mun 7½s '45	7½	7½	7½
1 Hung Munic 7s '46	7½	7½	7½
4 Italy 7s 1951	70¼	70¼	70¼
2 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	17	17	17
1 Met Water 5½s '50	83	83	83
25 Mex 10 4s asd '45	⅞	⅞	⅞
6 Milan City 6½s '52	52¾	52¾	52¾
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	8¼	8¼	8¼
1 Norway 4½s '56	75¾	75¾	75¾
1 Norway 4s '63	71	71	71
3 Peru 7s '59	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
5 Peru 1st 6s '60	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
10 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Queensld 6s '47	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
10 Rio de Jan 8s '46	8¼	8	8¼
3 Rio de Jan 6½s'53	7¾	7½	7½
7 RioGrdo Sul 6s'68	7⅞	7½	7⅞
5 Rome 6½s '52	60⅞	60½	60½
1 Roumania Inst 7s '59	7½	7½	7½
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	7½	7½	7½
2 Sao Paulo St8s '36	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	23½	23½	23½
5 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
2 Serbs Cts Sl 8s '62	12	12	12
5 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	62½	62½	62½
1 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	55	55	55
2 Urug 3½s'84	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
2 Warsaw City 7s'58	7	7	7

Total today, 2,674,000; previous day, 9,683,250; week ago, 3,607,500; year ago, 5,715,600; two years ago, closed; Jan. 1 to date, 2,046,241,375; year ago, 1,860,525,825; two years ago, 2,788,411,300.

xin—Ex-Interest. ct—Certificates.

New York Curb

11:50 a. m. Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
200	Air Investors	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100	Air Inv war	5/16	5/16	5/16
150	Alum Co Am (1.50)	141½	114¼	141¼
100	Alum Ind	8	8	8
100	Ab Box Board	7	7	7
300	Am Centrifugar	9/16	½	9/16
100	Am CP&LA ww	29	29	29
200	Am Cit P&LR	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Am Cyan A (.60a)	33	32	33
200	Am Cyan B (.60a)	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
300	Am Fork&H (.70g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Am Gas&El (1.60a)	38¼	38¼	38¼
75	Am G&E (1.60a)	38¼	38¼	38¼
75	Am G&E pf (6)	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
100	Am Gen	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Am Lt&T pf (1.20)	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Am Meter (3.10g)	31	31	31
1700	Am Superpow	½	7/16	7/16
200	Ark Nat Gas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Ark Nat Gas pf	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5⅜	5	5⅜
300	Asso G&E A	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Atlas Corp war	11/16	11/16	11/16
1200	Aviation & Tran	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
70	Axton-Fish A	52	50½	52
500	Babcock & Wil	21⅛	20½	21
400	Baldw Loco war	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1100	Bath Iron Wks	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛
200	Beau Brum'l (½g)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Beech Airc	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Bell Airc	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Benson & Hed	40	40	40
100	Bliss (E W)	14	14	14
500	Blue Ridge	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Breeze Corp (½g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
900	Brewst Aero (.20g)	12⅛	12	12⅛
100	Buckeye PL (2½g)	28	28	28
100	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	106	106	106
25	Can Car&F pf	21	21	21
300	Can Col Airw	7	7	7
600	Can Marconi	15/16	⅞	15/16
100	Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1500	Carnegie Met	5/16	5/16	5/16
1100	Carrier Corp	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
200	Casco Prod (1g)	10	10	10
2700	Cen St El	¼	3/16	3/16
50	Cen St E 7% pf	7½	7½	7½
100	Cen St E cv pf	2½	2½	2½
400	Cities Service	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Cit Svc pf	58	58	58
200	Claude Neon Lts	7/16	⅜	7/16
100	Colts PF Arms (2a)	82	82	82
300	Colum O&G	2	2	2
4800	Comwlth & So war	1/16	1/16	1/16
200	Cons Biscuit	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
400	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	81¾	80¼	81¾
100	Cons Gas Ut	1	1	1
200	Cons Stl Corp	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200	Cont Roll & Stl	7	7	7
500	Coop-Bess pr pf	26	25¾	25¾
50	Copper Range	5	5	5
200	Copperw'd Stl (.80)	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
100	Creole Pet (½a)	22¼	22¼	22¼
100	Crown C Pet	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Dayton Rub (1¼g)	19	19	19
500	Dubilier Cond (.13g)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	11½	11¼	11½
400	East Gas & F	3	3	3
150	East G&F6pf	19½	19⅛	19⅛
200	Easy WashMB	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3800	El Bond & Sh	7¾	7⅜	7½
100	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	67½	67½	67½
150	El P&L 2 pf A	17½	15¾	15¾
1200	Equity Corp	½	7/16	7/16
175	Equity Crp $3 pf (3)	24	23⅝	24
200	Esquire Inc (.60)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	FRairchild Av (.40g)	10⅝	10½	10½
100	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Fedders Mfg (.65g)	6	6	6
150	Fanny Farm (1½a)	23¾	23¾	23¾
200	Fidelio Brew	5/16	5/16	5/16
1000	Fisk Rub	15⅜	15⅛	15¼
565	Fisk Rub pf (6)	107½	106¼	107
175	FlaP&L $7 pf(5.68k)	96	95	96
100	Ford Mot Ltd (.16g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Gen Firepfg (1.20g)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
700	Glen Ald Coal (¼g)	7	6⅞	7
25	Gt Atl&P nv (1½g)	109½	109½	109½
200	Grum'n AirE (1.05g)	16	15⅞	16
100	Gulf Oil (1)	39½	39½	39½
100	HatCorAm (1.10g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
200	Humble Oil 2½	65⅞	65¾	65¾
100	Hummel-Ross F	5½	5½	5½
100	Hygrade Fd	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Imp b Can	12½	12¼	12½
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	14¾	14¾	14¾
20	Ind-Svc 7% pf	14	14	14
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	71	71	71
3100	Int Pap & Pow war	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	Interna Pet (1½a)	17½	17½	17½
200	Invest Roy	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Iron Fire vct (1.20)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	Jacobs (F. L.)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Kennedy's (70g)	6	5⅞	6
100	Kirby Pet	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Lane-Wells (1)	9½	9½	9½
100	Lefc Real pf	6	6	6
100	Lehigh C&N (.10g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Leonard Oil Dev	¼	¼	¼
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20)	12¾	12¾	12¾
200	Lone Star Gas (.70g)	10	10	10
100	Long Is Ltg	1	1	1
25	Long Is L pf	42½	42½	42½
100	McWill Dredge	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Memph N Gas(½g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Mercant Strs	16	16	16
200	Mid West Corp	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
25	Midvale (6½g)	113½	113½	113½
100	Minn Min&M (2.40g)	57⅞	57¾	57¾
200	Mock J Voeh (1)	11	11	11
300	Moore (T) Dis	¼	¼	¼
200	Mount City Cop(.15g)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Mount Prod (.60)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1600	Nat Bellas Hess	⅛	¼	¼
100	Nat Fuel G (1)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Nat Rub Mch (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Nat Sug Ref (1g)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
200	Nehi Corp (2a)	68½	68½	68½
25	N E P A 6% pf (5k)	72	72	72
100	N J Zinc (2a)	62	62	62
200	NY&Hon Ros (4¼g)	26	26	26
900	Niag Hud Pow	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
50	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	86	85⅞	86
200	Niles-Bem-P (1a)	68	67	68
100	Nineteen Hun B (¾g)	9	9	9
400	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1	1	1
25	Nor Am L&P pf	84	84	84
100	Nor Am R pr pf (3)	49½	49½	49½
200	Nor Sta Pw A	13¾	13⅝	13¾
500	Okla Nat Gas	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
100	Oldetyme Dist	1½	1½	1½
100	Pac G&E5½spf(1⅜)	31	31	31
400	PantepecOil Ven(26a)	4½	4½	4½
400	PrkersbrgR&R(½g)	9	8¾	9
200	Pennroad (.10g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
400	Pa-Cent Airl	11⅞	11¾	11¾
50	PaWat&Pow(4½g)	67	67	67
25	Pepperell (4g)	88	88	88
200	Pharis T&R (¾g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Phoenix Sec	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1000	Pioneer Gold (.40)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Pitney-Bowes (.27a)	7½	7½	7½
100	Pitts&Lake E (3½g)	56	56	56
100	Pitts Pl Gl (4g)	101	101	101
100	Polaris Mng	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Prosperity Co B	4½	4½	4½
100	Prov Gas (.70g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
100	Prud Investors (¼g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
75	P S Ind $7 pr pf	90½	90½	90½
175	P S Ind $6 pf	50⅜	50¼	50⅜
325	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	78¼	77¾	78
75	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	24⅛	24	24⅛
100	Pug Sd P & T	12¾	12¾	12¾
25	Rwy & Lgt Sec	8	8⅜	8⅜
100	Red Bank Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Reiter-Fost	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Republic Avia	6	6	6
100	Root Pet	3	3	3
300	Rustless I & S (¼g)	15	15	15
800	St Regis Pap	3	2⅞	2⅞
200	Shattuck-D (.27½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	Singer Mfg (6a)	152½	152	152
100	Solar Mfg	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	So Penn Oil (1½a)	40¼	40¼	40¼
100	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	Spencer Shoe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Stahl-Meyer	2	2	2
200	StandCap&S (1.60a)	13¾	13¾	13¾
150	Stand Inv pf	10	10	10
200	St Oil Ky (1a)	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
100	St Oil Ohio (1a)	31¾	31¾	31¾
500	St Pow&Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Stand StlSprg(1½g)	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
300	Starrett Corp vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
25	Stetson (JB)	4½	4½	4½
400	Technicolor (1g)	12½	12½	12½
250	Thew Shov (1½g)	19¼	18¾	18¾
600	Tob Prod Exp(.40g)	4¾	4½	4¾
400	Trans-Lux	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Tri-Cont war	7/16	7/16	7/16
100	Tung-Sl Lamp (.10g)	3	3	3
400	Udylite Corp (⅛g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
200	Ulen&Co pf	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Un Prem FS (1)	17½	17½	17½
100	Unit Chem	14	14	14
4200	Unit Gas	1¾	1⅝	1¾
10	Unit G&E pf(7)	87½	87½	87½
1200	Unit Lt & Pow A	1	1	1
500	Unit Lt & Pow B	13/16	13/16	13/16
175	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	83½	82¾	83½
200	Unit Lt & P pf	34¼	34⅛	34⅛
100	Unit Specialts	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
25	US&I Sec pf	59¾	59¾	59¾
600	U S Foil B	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
100	U S Lines pf	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	U S Plywood	20⅞	20¾	20⅞
100	US Plywd cv pf (1½)	30	30	30
200	United Stores	¼	¼	¼
200	Unit Wall Pap	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Univ Pict	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1000	Utah-Idaho Sug	1½	1½	1½
50	VanNorm MT (2g)	26	26	26
10	Virg Pub Svc pf	73	73	73
100	West Va C & C	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Wey'bergShoe (¾g)	7	7	7
25	Willson Prod (.80g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Wilson-Jones (½g)	7¾	7⅝	7¾
100	Wolverine T (.40g)	6¾	6¾	6¾

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Ala Pwo 5s '46	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Ala Pow 4½s '67	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Ala Pow 5s '56	104½	104½	104½
2 Am G & E 5s 2028 fl	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Am P & L 6s 2016	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Appal El Pow 4s '63	111	111	111
10 As Elec 4½s '53	60⅛	59½	59⅝
6 As G & E 5s '50	28	27¼	28
8 As G & E 5s '68	28	27	28
6 As G & E 4½s '49	25	24¾	25
2 As T&T 5½s '55 A	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Beth St 6s '98	141	141	141
15 Birm El 4½s '68	98	98	98
2 Cen St El 5½s '54	38¼	38¼	38¼
4 Cen St El 5s '48	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
2 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	72¾	72¾	72¾
2 Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	46¼	46	46
3 Cities Ser 5s '58	75	74¾	74¾
23 Cities Ser 5s '50	76⅞	76½	76½
4 Cit S Pow 5½s '52	91½	91½	91½
10 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	77¾	77¼	77¾
5 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	92	91¾	92
1 Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
12 East G&F 4s '56 A	78	77¼	77¼
2 Elec P&L 5s 2030	80½	80½	[illegible]
15 Fed Water 5½s'54	98¼	98¼	98¼
3 Fla P&L 5s '54	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
2 Fla Pow 4s '66 C	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Gein Pub Ut 6½s '56	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Geo Pow 5s '67	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Guar Inv 5s '48 A	41½	41½	41½
5 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	103	103	103
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	98	98	98
2 Ill Pow&L 6s '53	105½	105½	105½
4 Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	104½	104¼	104¼
3 Inters Pow 6s '52	48½	48½	48½
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	65¾	65¾	65¾
5 Jer Cen P&L 4½s'61C	105¼	105⅛	105⅛
1 Ky Util 5s '69 I	102½	102½	102½
1 Ky Util 5s '61 H	104	104	104
5 Lib McN & L 5s '42	102½	102½	102½
3 Minn P&L 5s '55	106	106	106
8 Miss Pow 5s '55	102⅞	102¼	102½
1 Miss Ric P 5s '51	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
1 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	79	79	79
1 N Eng G&E 5s '50	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
2 N Eng G&E 5s '48	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
11 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	100½	100½	100½
5 N Eng Pow 5s '48	98½	98⅜	98½
3 NY St E&G 4½s '80	105	105	105
5 OklaNatGas 3¾s '55	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Pac P&L 5s '55	94⅛	93⅝	94⅛
2 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	95¾	95¼	95¾
4 Peo Gas L&C 4s '61D	97½	97½	97½
4 Phila El P 5½s '72	114⅛	114	114
5 Portland G&C 5s '40	83¼	83	83
4 Potomc Ed 5s '56E	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Potrero Sug 7s '47 st	50½	50½	50½
7 Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Pug Sd P&L 5s '50C	97⅝	97½	97½
1 PugSd P&L 4½s '50 D	93	93	93
2 Queens Bor G 5½s '52	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Scripps 5½s '43	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
2 Scullin Stl 3s '51	64½	64½	64½
10 SE P&L 6s 2025 A	113	113	113
3 South Car Pow 5s '57	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 So Ind Ry 4s '51	51	51	51
2 So'wes Pub S 6s '45 A	107½	107½	107½
5 Stand P&L 6s '57	66	66⅝	66⅝
11 Tex El S 5s '50	104¾	104½	104½
9 Tex P&L 5s '56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
9 Tex P&L 5s '56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
5 Ulen&Co6s'50 4th st	88	88	88
1 Unit L&P 6½s '74	86½	86½	86½
36 Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	93	92¾	93
1 Virg PS 6s '46	100	100	100
1 Virg PS 5½s 46A	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Virg Pub S 5s 50 B	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	10	9¾	10
1 Yadkin Riv P 5s 41	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Bogota M Bk 7s 47 Mct	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 Cauca Val 7s 48	15½	14¾	14¾
2 Ger C Mun 7s '47	12¼	12¼	12¼
1 Lima Peru 6½s '58	9½	9½	9½
5 Terni Elec 6½s '53	45¾	45½	45¾

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1938. (h) Cash or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid on With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

C. & S. Head Gives Defense Of Bond Sale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In answer to inquiries regarding action taken by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Wendell L. Willkie, President of the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, declared:

"Some month and a half ago the Consumers Power Company, after having secured full approval of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in regular course, a routine declaration for $28,594,000 of bonds to be sold to the public and $3,500,000 of common stock to be issued for cash to its parent company, the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation. A total of $18,594,000 of the bonds were to refund outstanding bonds at a lower interest rate and $10,000,000 were for reimbursemnet of the company for funds used in construction work, it being the practice of the company, with approval of regulatory commissions, thus to reimburse its treasury from time to time for construction expenditures so as to be in a cash position to permit the continuance of the construction program.

"The declaration followed the pattern, in almost exact detail, of previous declarations which we had heretofore filed and which were authorized by the commission. We believed that the present declaration both in form and substance met not alone the requirements but the desires of the SEC.

"We had no anticipation nor advice that it would become the occasion for disappointed nonparticipating underwriters to bring forth such controversial and general questions as the various methods of selling bonds; or a consideration of the complicated problems involved in public utility integration or for a discussion of how underwriters should be measured along class, historic, political and sectional lines.

"We draw no such distinction in any of our purchases and sales. We buy our materials, from coal to turbines, in the best markets and from the most competent producers wherever located. We do not seek with every business transaction to remake the economic map of the United States—we even have the boldness to doubt if anyone has the wisdom so to do.

"In the present instance we were solely interested in getting the best underwriters for the job and obtaining from them the best price for the bonds. We negotiated a sale of the bonds to some 30 of the country's leading and strongest underwriters at a better price than had been received for over 97 per cent of the utility bonds permitted to be sold during the year with the authorization of the SEC.

"We have not as yet had time to determine our course in the light of the commission's findings. We hope the refusal to authorize the $10,000,000 of bonds for reimbursement of the Treasury for construction purposes will not require us to lessen our extensive projected construction program in Michigan nor act as a deterrent to the proposed construction program of other utility companies which promise so much for re-employment. Obviously, the findings will require readjustment of our plans in these respects and what they may lead to we cannot at this moment determine."

Auto Production 15 P. C. Above 1938

DETROIT (AP)—Noting that the working week was shortened by the Christmas Holiday, Ward's Automotive Reports estimated output of the Nation's automobile plants for the current week at 89,365 cars and trucks, compared with 117,705 last week and 75,215 units this week a year ago.

The service pointed out that production remained about 15 per cent above its comparable 1938 level.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Dec. 27 compared Dec. 27, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $5,673,509.23 ($20,086,091.96); expenditures $20,723,268.28 ($82,740,531.15); net balance $2,505,764.98 ($3,110,008,325.41); working balance included $1,797,600,928.51 ($2,480,069,374.09); customs receipts for month $24,950,766.65 ($22,919,547.17); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $2,727,688,441.20 ($2,905,318,900.77); expenditures $4,703,624,631.28 ($4,466,199,302.98); excess of expenditures $1,975,936,190.08 ($1,560,880,402.21); gross debt $41,933,240,473.08 ($39,416,546,243.51); increase previous day $5,055,588.68; gold assets $17,620,373,190.22 ($14,470,960,946.15).

Wabash Earnings Mount

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Wabash Railway reported its net operating income for November was more than twice as much as November, 1938—$585,432 compared with $290,518. For the first 11 months of this year, net operating income was $2,913,301, compared with $852,531 for the similar period last year.

Stenography Found Path to Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 30 — If young college men who believe America's job opportunities have gone the way of the covered wagon and buffalo herds would look close at hand, they might find their ladder of success in the lines of a stenographic notebook.

That was the proposal advanced before nearly a thousand members of the National Commercial Teachers' Federation from all parts of the United States during their three-day, forty-second annual convention, which closed at the William Penn Hotel here today.

"Young men proficient in stenography have no difficulty in finding jobs and, once placed, are in a position to advance rapidly as a result of their close association with confidential matters and the 'boss'," declared John R. Gregg, inventor of the Gregg system of shorthand.

Ivan E. Chapman
President, National Commercial Teachers Federation.

Top Notchers Scarce

His opinion was seconded by Ivan E. Chapman, retiring Federation President, who is Supervising Director of High Schools at Detroit, Mich. In his experience, top-notch male stenographers were all too scarce, Mr. Chapman said

But while business must hunt for young men to record and transcribe its letters, with a possibility later of stepping into executive shoes, the same youths seem indifferent to a secretarial career, according to Mr. Gregg.

"It's hard to understand why there is a substantial group of well-educated college men without jobs and at the same time an insistent demand for trained male stenographers," he said.

Mr. Chapman couldn't explain this phenomenon either, although someone suggested it might arise from the reluctance of young men, especially college graduates, to enter shorthand classes composed almost entirely of young girls.

For Men Only

"In that case, perhaps the answer could be to establish instruction units 'for men only' and teach on a college grade basis," Dr. Gregg suggested.

This concept of a special service to meet the needs of particular groups desiring commercial training was hailed by Prof. F. G. Nichols of the Harvard University School of Education as perhaps the chief reason for perpetuation of private business colleges.

Unless the private college does something like that to justify its existence, it will succumb to the growing competition from publicly supported commercial education, Professor Nichols said. As an example, he urged that private institutions take over the "residuary functions" of education and become "opportunity schools."

"An 'opportunity school,'" Professor Nichols explained, "is one to which any person, regardless of age, can go to receive the type of training he needs.

Opportunity for Schools

"This might consist of retraining for a worker who has not kept up his skill, or it might be a program to refit a person vocationally maladjusted. The essential function is that students be treated as individuals and not be ground indiscriminately through the stenographic and typing mill."

Regardless of the growth of high school and junior college commercial courses, the alert private school can make itself so valuable that it never will be displaced, he declared in emphasizing that private institutions were better fitted to pioneer with new methods and services.

"Even the best public schools are merely trailing behind the leadership of the more aggressive private schools," Professor Nichols continued. "The junior colleges, with more time to emphasize vocational preparation, provide a severer type of competition, but it should not be fatal to the private institution.

"Despite the importance of technical training, it is not true that a student who can both type well and take dictation rapidly is necessarily fitted for a stenographic position. More than this is required if business is not going to be forced to do much training on the job that should be completed in school.

Entrance Requirements

"It is here that the private college can be useful by emphasizing the development of occupational intelligence, personal appearance, individual specialization, and other refinements which the public school is unable to do so well."

While the business college is casting about for improvement of methods and curriculum, it shouldn't overlook the necessity of setting high entrance requirements to bar undesirable students, according to C. I. Blackwood, head of the Blackwood-Davis College of Oklahoma City, Okla.

"I predict that within the next 1 years there will be increasing restrictions upon enrollment," Mr. Blackwood said. "The results will be highly beneficial to commercial schools and to students involved."

About 15 per cent of the young men and women applying for admission to business courses were unfitted either to undertake the work or to be placed in business positions after graduation, he declared. It is not a service for the school to spend its energies educating this portion of the student body, in Mr. Blackwood's opinion.

Doubtful Chance

"I cannot see the value of permitting a boy or girl to waste his or her time and money under circumstances which indicate doubtful chance of success," he said. "Nothing will do more for the morale of the business school than to refuse to accept such students even though it means losing needed income."

Entrance examinations in his own institution had been helpful in weeding out the poorly fitted, according to Mr. Blackwood. Old civil service questions, he added, had proven the best form of test.

In one of the general sessions, teachers attending the convention heard Dr. Barclay Acheson, associate editor of the Reader's Digest, praise the United States for permitting minorities to voice their opinions, instead of shooting them in the manner of dictator countries.

Every now and then the minorities produce a good plan or thought which eventually turns into a beneficial reform that might have been lost in a less tolerant nation, Dr. Acheson said.

"The leaders of each advance throughout history have been small groups, such as those who invest in new inventions; or those who put their time and money into experimental schools, welfare agencies, and organizations for political reform," he continued.

"Among us these small groups are the adventurers bent on the task of discovering new ways of employing people. They are the pioneers in search of new ways of solving social problems. This breed flourishes only in the mental climate of freedom. They are destroyed, or their creative minds wither and bear no fruit under a despot."

Bowman Warns All World To Co-operate for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 30—If peace in the world is ever to be achieved, all the people must cooperate in devising ways and means for peace enforcement, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of Johns Hopkins University, told the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

"The hard job of making an enduring peace is made harder," he said, "through the need for truthful public information and approval. Everyone is responsible for peace, not officers of governments only, or army officers only. All of us are concerned because all suffer and all pay."

Intellectual problems of war are relatively easy compared with intellectual problems of peace, he observed. War deals violently and briefly with problems that peacetime thinking has not been able to solve. No treaty of justice, no Utopian peace is possible with 15,000,000 men under arms. Whose Utopia are we to have? Who will co-operate in securing peace, which means enforcing peace, he asked.

Right to Dictate

"Clemenceau said that shedding blood brought the right to dictate peace. But all the world bled and there was no peace.

"Ideas are in conflict today, not armies only. These ideas have to do with prestige but to a much greater extent with wealth and commerce, access to raw materials, the opportunity to live which means to make a living. In addition, there is a conflict of ideas with respect to economic systems and the way to live.

"At the moment this conflict is reduced to two opposing words: dictatorship vs. democracy. It is clear that democracy must be willing to take the pains which self-government inflicts. All of the people are responsible for peace.

Nations Near Goal

"In 1920, only 10 years after the close of the World War, Briand and Stresemann almost reached the goal of a permanent peace. There was good will and even magnanmity on both sides. The people wanted peace as they want it today. Why do the efforts fail? The answer is complex but there are some clear points in the answer:

"1. Disarmament was required, with provision for peace enforcement;

"2. Access to raw material sources in proportion to scientifically determined need was not provided;

"3. Impossible reparations clauses of Versailles were not cancelled."

Refugees Build Up Industries

SYDNEY, New South Wales—An indication of the value to Australia of refugees from Austria and Czechoslovakia has been given by a survey of new industries established in Sydney by these newcomers.

The New South Wales Minister for Industry, George C. Gollan, having recently made a tour of new refugee factories, expressed himself as much impressed by the excellence of the products being manufactured. The industries, he said, were providing avenues of employment for Australians at Australian rates of pay, and were a valuable training ground in crafts new to Australia.

A leatherette factory, in operation only three months, is producing a wide range of handbags, satchels, wallets, and pouches. It has 12 trained European operators acting as tutors to 26 Australian men and girls. Its head has owned one of the largest leatherette factories in Vienna, which had been closed by the German Government without compensation.

In another factory women's kid gloves were being manufactured. The Austrian experts in charge said that the Sydney girls employed there had rapidly mastered the intricate processes involved. The principal said that when he had persuaded Australian farmers to breed goats as a sideline to provide him with skins, he would be able to eliminate imports which totaled £215,000 last year.

Another refugee has started a new industry by transporting granite lying unused above the ground near Mudgee, 170 miles from Sydney, to a factory here and dressing and polishing it for facings for buildings and other purposes.

In another "refugee" factory, formerly unused white-heart cherries in the great New South Wales cherry-growing districts of Orange, Bathurst, and Young are being crystallized. This one establishment is producing the total quantity formerly imported to Australia. An export trade in crystallized cherries has been opened up with India and New Zealand. Before the factory was opened, the white-heart cherries were regarded as useless and were allowed to drop from the trees.

These and other factories are proving what has been Germany's loss is Australia's gain.

Hudson Route Gets Boost

WINNIPEG (CP)—A report of Dr. Alexander D. Bajkov, Russian research specialist at Churchill, Manitoba, has brought new hope to the On-To-The-Bay Association in its struggle to popularize the Hudson Bay shipping route.

Dr. Bajkov finds that the port can be kept open almost the entire year. A graduate of the University of Czechoslovakia and the University of Manitoba and a prominent hydrologist and biologist, he has made an extensive study of the Hudson Bay district.

In his report Dr. Bajkov asserts that only one-half to three miles of ice at the mouth of Churchill Harbor would have to be kept open to facilitate continuous shipping through the northern passage.

"Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait never freeze in winter," Dr. Bajkov said. "The ice from Fox Channel, considered in some quarters as the chief menace to the extension of the Hudson Bay route is not a determining factor at all.

"The local ice condition at Churchill determines the closing date. The open water during the severest part of winter is only one-half to three miles from Churchill and I can see the possibility of navigation for nearly all year."

C. M. Simpson, Winnipeg, Vice-President of the On-To-The-Bay Association, formed in 1923, said his group "does not consider operation of the northern route has been a success to date but the war should bring out its value."

The Hudson Bay Railway, which connects Churchill with the Canadian National Railway at The Pas, Manitoba, 510 miles south, was completed in 1929.

Two years later the grain elevator and the docks were completed and overseas shipping began. In its nine years of operation 72 cargoes have been carried from Churchill.

New York Firms Boost Retail Price of Cream

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Borden Company today formally announced that with other large milk distributors it would increase the retail price of heavy cream on Monday one cent a half pint to 23½ cents, the highest price since March, 1937. On light cream the increase will be one-half a cent on each half pint.

E. M. Harmon, Federal-State Milk Marketing Administrator, yesterday ordered an increase of 15 cents a hundred pounds—to $2.05—in the price paid producers for milk used in the manufacture of cream.

Roosevelt to Address Congress on Jan. 3

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt will deliver his annual message to Congress next Wednesday, the first day of the new session.

Speaker William B. Bankhead disclosed the arrangements Dec. 28 after a luncheon conference at the White House. Mr. Roosevelt will address a joint session of the Senate and House, probably at 2 p. m. His speech will be radiocast.

U. S. Industry Is Optimistic Over New Year

(Continued from Page 1)

velopments, and symbolic of this conservatism was the decision of the steel industry to continue fourth-quarter prices unchanged into the first quarter of 1940 despite the sharp increase in scrap steel and pig iron prices and the high rate of operations Incidentally it was estimated that only about three-quarters of the heavy steel orders were actually going into consumption, the rest apparently going into the reinstatement of normal inventories.

However, the capital goods industries ended the year at the highest rate of activity since the nineteen-twenties, with the machine-tool industry, in particular, straining capacity to meet heavy domestic as well as foreign orders.

Except for airplanes, trucks, machine-tools and a few minor specialties, the war did not produce the big foreign orders originally anticipated; for the Allied governments had already laid in heavy stocks, the war did not open out, and heavy restrictions in both belligerent and neighboring neutral countries were put on civilian consumption of the major American exports such as automobiles, oil, and comestibles.

Many Unemployed

Unfortunately the rapid upturn in business produced a disappointingly small volume of re-employment and at the end of the year the unemployed were still estimated at around 8,000,000, or many times the number of unemployed in the previous business peak in 1929. This was partly explained by the increased installation of labor-saving devices, partly by the interim increase in population, adding about 600,000 persons a year to the employables, and partly to the defeatist feelings inspired in American industry by the avowedly hostile legislation and political statements of recent years.

While the indices of business activity were making a one-sided "V" for the year with the bottom in May and the top in December, and while commodity prices were moving sidewise most of the year except for the perpendicular movement in early September, the stock market made another roughly shaped "V" something like business activity except that the bottom was around the first of April. In the latter part of the year the stock market conspicuously failed to follow the business rise, indicating a distrust among astute investors lest either the business revival fade out prematurely or the war become the occasion for the imposition of crippling taxes on corporate income.

Bond prices, however, continued pointing upward except for a sharp setback on the outbreak of war. They were nursed upward by an increase in the excess reserves of the member banks from about $3,000,000,000 at the start of the war to about $5,000,000,000 at the end, which increase was largely due to an even larger increase in monetary gold stock from about $14,500,000,000 in January to about $17,600,000,000 in December. Frightened gold was rushing here from Europe steadily through the year.

The almost universal expectation among business men at the turn of the year is that first-quarter business will hold up well and may even better the excellent 1939 fourth quarter results. Beyond that business prognosticators are inclined to hold their breath, expecting the outcome to depend on the course of the war in Europe and the election prospects in this country.

Bridges

(Continued from Page 1)

just as much as most of those luckily born here.

"I intend to continue to do whatever I can to improve the condition of the working class in this country and I hope that now this 'red herring' has been worn out by its frequent dragging across the trail."

Settlement Seen

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Hopes soared today that settlement was near in the waterfront dispute which has tied up shipping in the harbor since Nov. 10.

A new compromise peace formula not made public was worked out last night by representatives of the striking ship clerks union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations district officers of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, and the Waterfront Employers Association, which now embraces the Dock Checkers Employers Association.

The Ship Clerks' Association strike committee said the formula would be submitted to the full membership next Tuesday, possibly earlier.

N. J. Costs of Relief Decline $3,389,987

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—New Jersey's relief costs for 1939 will be $3,389,987 less than the 1938 total and $2,500,000 under original estimates, Arthur Mudd, State Relief Director, estimated Dec. 30. Mr. Mudd placed the cost this year at about $19,500,000 as compared with $22,889,987 last year.

Increased private employment, investigations into local relief administration and payment of unemployment compensation benefits were the chief factors reducing costs, he found. Increased allotments of surplus commodities from the Federal Government aided in raising the relief food standard, he added.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

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DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—Apartment house and home; ideally located ½ block from Christian Science church; $5,000 cash, balance like rent. P. O. Box 843

RANCHES FOR SALE

1600 ACRES irrigated ranch in fertile Gallatin Valley; 18,000-acre sheep ranch near Helena, Montana; both at bargain prices. H. C. SKARIE, Box 134, Bozeman, Montana.

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ATLANTA, GA., Erwin Tourist Home, 414 Ponce de Leon Ave. N. E.—10 rooms, many baths; all modern comforts; convenient location; transients only.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TRINITY COURT
175 Dartmouth St., Boston
1-2-3-Room Studio Suites
KEN more 6520

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Exclusive apt. hotel from Jan. 1st; 1 rm., completely furnished shower, radio; excellent transportation; good dining rm. Asp. 8276.

AUTO PARK

PARKING MASS. STATION AUTO PARK 25c All Day
Rear of Fenway Theatre, Boston

N. Y. Gambler Convicted In Perjury Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Frank A. Erickson, reputed to be one of the country's biggest race track bookmakers, faces a possible prison sentence of up to one year following his conviction in Queens Court of Special Sessions on a charge of second degree perjury yesterday. He is being held under a $2,500 bail bond until Jan. 16, when he will be sentenced.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia has repeatedly denounced the gambler as an "undesirable" resident of New Yory City and has threatened him with eviction from city limits.

The conviction was based on charges resulting from Mr. Erickson's application for a 1938 pistol permit in which it is alleged he falsely said he had not been arrested before. He was acquitted last June in the County Court on similar charges to those in the present instance.

The Queens County Grand Jury handed down the indictment that brought about the second trial and Mr. Erickson was tried before Presiding Justice James Finnegan and Associate Justices Frederick Hackenburg and John H. Flood.

The case was brought to trial on June 29 last and a long adjournment was taken until yesterday pending disposition of a proceeding which the defense brought in the Supreme Court and the Appellate Division to have the trial halted through a writ of prohibition, an action which the Appellate Division refused to permit.

Armed French Ship Reaches New York With Technicians

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—The armed French liner Oregon which was diverted from her Pacific Coast trade by the war arrived yesterday from Havre, France, with five French technicians who said they would join their country's purchasing commission here.

The liner, armed with a .75 millimeter naval gun and an anti-aircraft weapon, was camouflaged in a new pattern of light gray, dark gray, and blue geometrical designs.

On board was Franz Bergmann, San Francisco artist and author, who said he had been held in a concentration camp near Rouen, France, for three months because he carried a German passport.

The Oregon formerly traded between Havre and Pacific ports. It was believed she was sent to New York to pick up some of the $18,500,000 worth of war supplies piled on docks here.

Carrying $750,000 in gold and 224 passengers, the armed British passenger liner Lancastria slipped into port yesterday for its third visit here since the war started.

The 16,243-ton vessel brought 180 Jewish refugees from Germany, Austria, and Poland and 3,000 tons of cargo. Capt. Ernest M. Fall reported an uneventful crossing.

Roosevelt Names Moore To U. S.-Canadian Board

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt on Dec. 29 appointed R. Walton Moore, State Department counselor, a member of the International Joint Commission of the United States and Canada to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of former Gov. John H. Bartlett of New Hampshire.

Mr. Moore will remain with the State Department, taking on the added duties of a commission member without extra pay. The appointment was in line with a Presidential policy of placing Government employees or officials on commissions and other agencies to save the salaries of members previously selected from private life.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

BEDDING

MARKS, bedding specialists, hair mattresses converted into innerspring; box springs sterilized; remade 431 Amsterdam Av. (80th), N. Y. C. TR7-8195

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DOGS FOR SALE

CHIHUAHUAS — PEDIGREED — PEASTER & GARRETT STOCK—Paper broken; ideal pet for apartment. SHAW, 163-14 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

SALE — Old Glass, China, Prints, etc. Monday, Jan. 1, 1-6 P. M. May also be seen Sundays, 1-6; Tuesday and Thursday, 7:30-9. 97 Curtis Street, West Somerville, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

WORTHWHILE SAVINGS! Expensive sample furniture from best manufacturers for every room; always bargains in Simmons bedding and divans. LLOYDS GALLERIES, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

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GARAGES

IRVINGTON GARAGE—Live storage, dead storage; delivery service; lubrication; washing; tires. 25 Irvington St., Back Bay, Boston. Kenmore 0638.

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HELP WANTED—MEN

ALL AROUND MECHANIC, with lathe and milling machine experience. Box M-26, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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"The Mary Hampton Home" for girls needing special care and training; ages 5 to 18 years; loving, homelike atmosphere; lessons and activities in beautiful secluded garden; individual attention; permanent if desired, or by day, week or month.
Mrs. Mary Hampton, 1705 Jackson Street South

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed, attention if desired. Hollis, N. Y. Hollis 8-9484.

SUBURBAN home for rest and study; care if required. Write Box M-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PEACEFUL ACRES—Country home for rest and study, loving care if desired; permanent, transient. MRS. LOUISE RING, Enfield, N. H.

HOUSES TO LET

CHARMING and comfortable old house; all improvements; oil; 6 rooms; best location; $50.00. 5 Tucker St., Marblehead, Mass.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Steel Stringer Bridge, Town of BELCHERTOWN, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Department of Public Works. Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for constructing a steel stringer bridge on steel pile bents with a concrete deck and gravel approaches (Barretts Junction Bridge) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, January 23, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. Charge for plans and proposal forms is $5.00, returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: Certified check for $250.00 or other satisfactory security except a bid bond. Minimum wage rates have been established for the project. Complete information may be obtained at the office of the Department. The right is reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner of Public Works, Boston, Mass., December 30, 1939.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2100

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Stromberg-Carlson Radio
Must dispose of at once; 3 months old. Write Box K-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON, 236 Huntington Ave. — Mornings available in a practitioner's office. Call afternoons, Kenmore 7060.

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office mornings. 11 W. 42nd Street, Suite 1960. Telephone Wa. 3-7451.

PAYING GUESTS

LAKELAND, FLA. — Attractive guest house, modern, new home and furnishings; Christian Scientists preferred. 701 Park Hill Avenue. Phone 26-824.

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SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution. 12 Royal Street Watertown Mass Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

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BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 6—Warm, quiet, well-furnished rooms; near Christian Science church. Ken. 9196.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Jones—Nice room for one or two business people in beautiful furnished apt. CIR. 6810.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y.—Single room; exclusive neighborhood; private family; near subway, train. 110-33 70th Ave.; BO. 8-2732.

MIAMI, FLA.—Exceptional rooms in spacious home with tropical gardens; moderately priced; early reservations advisable. Tropical Villa, 3012 S. W. 8th Street.

MILTON, MASS., Briarfield Section—Sunny, redecorated bed-sitting room; woman; 27 min. Park St.; breakfast, kitchen, garage optional. BLU. 1919.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Attractively, newly furnished room, centrally located; excellent service; business persons

N. Y. C., 622 West 114th Street (31)—Light, warm, newly furnished room; all transportation; telephone; near church.

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FRENCH CONVERSATION — Small evening groups. Madame Rivière starts term Jan. 8. The Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. 10 lessons $6.00. Afternoon classes also. Register, Ken. 4082.

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DELAWARE

WILMINGTON
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$6.50—DU-ART
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Every Tuesday and Wednesday, Shampoo and Finger Wave 50c (except style wave).
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SEE NEXT PAGE

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JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 83-972, 2 to 4 p. m., Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
for
FASHION LEADERSHIP

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires — Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

HATCH'S
is your
Complete Fashion Store

Cy's Men's Store
A Complete Fashion Store for Men's Wear
203 Clematis St. Tel. 5470

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

THE OCEANIC
Specializing in Shore and Fish Dinners
STEAKS—CHOPS—CHICKEN
Corner Lakeview Avenue and Flagler-Drive at Royal Palm Bridge
TEL. 6676

MORGAN STATIONERY CO.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH PAHOKEE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. M. HARRISON & CO.
Cars—Trucks
Parts—Service
Used Cars
17 North Avenue, N. E.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908 8 PEACHTREE ST.

YOU CAN'T TELL they're Repaired
Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Remodeling
SALE
Nationally Known Men's and Women's Shoes Reduced!
BYCK'S
Temporary Location
221 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

By Special License from the Ethel Corporation
We now offer
GENUINE ETHEL GAS
for 21c per gallon
Champion Petroleum Corp.
712 HEMPHILL AVE. N. W.
(2 Blocks North of North Ave.)

GEORGIA

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It Costs Less at
STERCHI'S
To Furnish Your Home
Cherry at Broadway Macon, Ga.

MAINE

AUBURN

You'll Like
Walton's Ideal Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 Second St.

High Grade Coal
COKE and WOOD
AUBURN CASH FUEL CO.
130 Minot Ave., Corner Elm St.

BANGOR

EXCLUSIVE GOWNS, COATS and MILLINERY
Costume Jewelry
Linens for the most fastidious.
WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES THE FINEST OF COTTONS
Rinz Co.
43 Main Street

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Good things to eat at all hours
Jonason's RESTAURANT
Home-made Ice Cream—Candies
11 Main Street Bangor, Maine

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
66 MAIN ST. T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.

FREEPORT

The Red & White Store
WESTON
Cash dealer in Meats, Groceries, Candies, Paints, and Varnishes
Perfection Oil Ranges
FREEPORT, MAINE

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-4634
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Sun Oil Products

January Sale of Bedding
Featuring outstanding savings on Pequot, Lady Pepperell, Wamsutta and other fine makes of sheets and casings. Also special savings on quality blankets, spreads and comforters.
Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.
PORTLAND, ME.

SILVER
A welcome, useful and lasting gift
Spoons, forks, knives, bowls, dishes, pitchers, trays, tea and coffee services
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers
PORTLAND, MAINE

Randall & McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

Harmon & Newcomb
PORTLAND, MAINE
Fashion Park Clothes
Knox Hats—Arrow Shirts

LIFE INSURANCE
ANNUITIES
GENERAL INSURANCE
Let us help you with insurance problems.
PHILIP H. MacDONALD
912 Chapman Bldg. Dial 2-8301

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

J. R. Merrill & Co. JEWELERS Portland, Me.
We invite Your inspection of Gruen Watches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store .... 41 Washington St
The Gifford Store .... 81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIETH, Mgr.

For Comfort and Style
Fall Enna Jettick Shoes
$5 and $6
Tonkin and Fraser
79 NORTH MAIN STREET

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Galvanized Ash Cans
The only safe receptacle for hot ashes, 98c each
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

HUBERT COAL COMPANY
84 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
CLEERCOAL
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

ATHERTON'S RADIO SHOP
SALES and SERVICE
125 North Main Street Tel. 260

HALL BROS. CO.
Fuel Oil—Range Oil
Oil Burners
PHONE 1100

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Sumptuous
FUR COATS
With the Emmons label, the insignia of quality!
Harry G. Emmons

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

You'll always do better at
LINCOLN'S
20 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

We recommend
Rilling Koolerwave
(Machineless)
$6.00 and $10.00
Miss Lang's Beauty Parlor
72 No. Main St. Telephone 2880

MANCHESTER

Lending Library
The New and Best Books
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
THE BOOK SHOP
9 STARK STREET

Quality Canned Foods for Delicious Winter Meals
Heinz, Monarch, Baxter and Others.
Ask for our Weekly Special Bulletin.
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
815 Chestnut St. 396—Phones—4567

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3447-J daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January Clearance
Drastic Markdowns Throughout All Departments to Assure Immediate Clearance
Come Early ! ! !
PARISEAU'S Inc.
The Style Center of New Hampshire

Going South?
Beautiful New Prints and Pastels. Sparklingly new in advanced Spring Styles.
If you are staying home perk up your wardrobe with a new gay dress or two.
Miss Lili Chartier
50 HANOVER STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

P. J. Campbell
REAL ESTATE
Property Management
Rents Collected
782 Summer St. Phone 1221

THE NEWEST
MACHINELESS—PADOL
The hair is bathed in oils. Excellent for fine or white hair. $6.50
Also Zotos, Jamal and Realistic
IDA PATZKE
21 Dubuque St. Phone 354

An ever increasing business proves to me I am serving my customers right. Let me prove to you that a watch repaired by me means work well done.
N. GUY RUITER
922 Elm Street

NASHUA

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
We Appreciate Your Stickers
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN ST. PHONE 2800

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-five years of continued service increases our responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

THE WARD PRINTING CO.
202 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
Phone 962
Frank J. Lutz Henry C. Wilkinson

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, Florist
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

PAWTUCKET

Office Phone — Perry 0188
Res. Phone — Perry 4152-R
STANLEY N. CHASE CO.
Insurance of Every Description

Dorothy Chase Fullerton
NOTARY PUBLIC
21 High St. McDuff Bldg., Rm. 204

RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE

Children Know the Difference!
Be sure they get our
Pure Grade A Raw Milk
MAELLVERN FARM
W. H. GREENE
Oaklawn, R. I. Telephone Valley 845

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA

LUCKETT'S HARDWARE
Paints and Hardware
KING AND ROYAL STREETS
PHONE 86

Complete and Guaranteed Service for all makes of cars
Ford Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

Be Saved
use Southern's Service
Dependable and Quality Dry Cleaning
SOUTHERN DRY CLEANING CO.
ALEX. 60 IVY 1300

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

HAMPTON

WERTHEIMER CONNER INC.
Clothiers
MEN and BOYS
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

A Happy New Year
FROM
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN

Bibee's
For Holiday Goodies
Nuts, Cranberries, Turkeys
Pumpkins

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

ATTRACTIVE GIFTS
For Entire Family from
D. Moses & Co.
Phone 861 916 Main St.

RIVERMONT
Cleaners Dyers
Reliable, Careful Work Done
Try Us
Phone 200 1220 Rivermont Ave.

NEWPORT NEWS

Save in the
January White Sale
NACHMAN
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

NORFOLK

Thirty-six Years of Service to Tidewater Virginia
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Granby Street at City Hall Avenue
Visit Our
LADIES' GIFT SHOP

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

T&T LAUNDRY COMPANY
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY
LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coffure Reflections
Covle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Hardware for Every Purpose
"Don't Say You Can't Find It 'Til You've Tried Us"
BUSY SINCE 1894—PHONE 88
H. C. Baker Hardware Co.

WHEELING

Standard Dealer
ESSO
D. L. SHARPENBURG
Prop.
National Road, Birch Lynn

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing — Glove Cleaning
1061 SHORT MARKET STREET

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily

Hudson's Bay Company
"LADY HUDSON"
A "Bay" Branded Line—Your Assurance of Style and Quality

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers

Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

ASHDOWN'S
HARDWARE—CALGARY
Quality and Service
Builder's and Kitchen Hardware
"Magic Chef" Gas Ranges
"Enterprise" Coal Ranges
Electricals, Silverware, etc.

Phone M. 9266 Res. Phone H 2523
Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R. 1204 R. 1376

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515
9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

THOMPSON & DYNES
LIMITED
ALADDIN SILK HOSIERY
$1 $1.50 $2
Exclusive Distributors

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

Hudson's Bay Company
"AIRFLITE"
Days of real fun—when you use Airflite Sporting Goods. Built to rigid HBC specifications for satisfaction.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the
WALK-RITE
Style Shoppe Ltd.
FURS
WOMEN'S APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
Edmonton's Smart Shop for Women

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912
10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Carefree Beauty Enhancing Natural Loveliness—
Come to the
"BAY" BEAUTY SALON
THIRD FLOOR
Hudson's Bay Company

The ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
Sherburn Street Winnipeg 37-101

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

THE Winnipeg
SUPPLY & FUEL CO. LTD.
PHONE 87-614

Every Day is Bargain Day
SAFEWAY

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware Paints Kitchenware
Electricals Sporting Goods
Furniture Floor Coverings
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Pearless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST., Phone 22818

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290
5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at
Robinson's
in Hamilton
Remember
A Gift from Robinson's Means More!

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established '63
73 KING STREET EAST

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

For Insured and Guaranteed
DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4613

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

HAMILTON
(Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

Christmas Coal burns bright and clear at Christmas and throughout the year.
Clean fuel—Clean delivery
Prompt Service
CHRISTMAS COAL COMPANY
Phone 4-1107 Kenilworth Ave. S

LONDON
For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter; Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Share in Wonderful Values in our
ANNUAL JANUARY SALE
OF LINENS
Smallman & Ingram Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr Met. 944

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

DIARIES
For Personal and Office Use
Wide selection
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London and St. Thomas

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Painting and Decorating
Met 1380 156 Wortley Road

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
6 Telephones—6 Motor Deliveries

CARLING INSURANCE AGENCY
Removed to
Bank of Montreal Chambers
over Market Branch
PHONE MET 2322

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service
Ford
Met 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

Caincross & Lawrence Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

OTTAWA
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

January
Sale of White
Big Savings on
Linens, Cottons, Towels
Murphy-Gamble Limited

Phone 2-2411
R. & P. POWELL GROCER
Shirriff's Lushus TABLE JELLIES
7-0488 8-0097

Turkeys
Geese
Chickens
Ducks
HARVEY H. HYDE

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank St. 7-0235

GIFTS
For all occasions. China, Cut Glass, Brass, Wood, Novelties and Kitchen Ware
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank St. 2-6383

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

NOW ADDED FINE FURNITURE
Orme LIMITED
175 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA

TORONTO
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

The
Irene Shoppe
Specializing in
Junior, Misses and Half-size
DRESSES
2000 DANFORTH AVE. HO. 4388

W. M. MORROW
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER
MIMEOGRAPHING
MULTIGRAPHING
All kinds of typewriting and advertising mail work neatly and accurately taken care of at reasonable rates.
902 Royal Bank Bldg. Elgin 9965

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4691

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

SEASON'S GREETINGS
At this time we would like to wish all our friends and customers our heartiest wishes for health and happiness during the coming year.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED
Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated **Vitamin D Milk**
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street. Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN
Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind, Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society **PRINTERS**
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

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(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Domestic Economy

Wife: "I wish you would buy one of those patent inkstands that hold the ink when accidentally upset."

Hubby: "Those inkstands are expensive. I think it would be cheaper to spank the baby."

Little Chauncey

"I don't mean to be inquisitive, but did you do anything about your 'Goo-gooing'?"

They're Slipping

"So you think the vaunted German ingenuity has fallen down?"

"Well, so far they have not found a way to make British leaflets edible."

Ahem!

Personnel Director: "Bjones, that's a very old-fashioned coat you wear around the office."

Clerk Bjones: "Yes, I know it is old-fashioned. I bought it when I had my last rise."—Pathfinder.

His Circumstances

She: "Sorry I can't accept you, Bill, but circumstances over which I have no control prevent me."

He: "And what are those circumstances?"

She: "Yours."—Bee-Hive.

Undecided

The family planned a picnic for the next day and Bobby was asked by his mother to see what the paper predicted for the weather.

After searching the paper he said: "Well they haven't decided yet. It says here, 'Weather for Wednesday, unsettled.'"—Grit.

Daily Anecdote

Hearing the Silence

Jan Sibelius, the noted Finnish composer, always shows much interest in the rehearsals of his compositions, and frequently would sit in the hall and listen, sometimes aiding the conductor by his suggestions.

Once, when he was struck by the accuracy of the leader of the second violins he stared at him so intently that the man became uncomfortable. Sibelius stopped the orchestra and pointed him out to the rest of the musicians. The poor violinist was relieved when Sibelius said, "You play very well indeed. I just wished to interrupt the orchestra to tell you so."

Once when his Second Symphony was being rehearsed the third trumpeter was absent. Sibelius became more and more restless. Then, suddenly, he went to the conductor and said, "Will you kindly excuse my leaving at once? I can hear only the trumpet which is not there, and I cannot stand it any longer."

A Verse for Today . . .

I will rejoice in the LORD, *I will joy in the God of my salvation.*—HAB. 3:18.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Hexateuch

While the word "Pentateuch," used by scholars to describe the first five books of our Old Testament, is a term well known to most Bible readers, the cognate term "Hexateuch" is perhaps somewhat less familiar. Its derivation suggests that it means "the six-fold—as the Pentateuch means the five-fold—volume"; and it is a term used to describe the Pentateuch (Genesis to Deuteronomy) with the addition of the book of Joshua

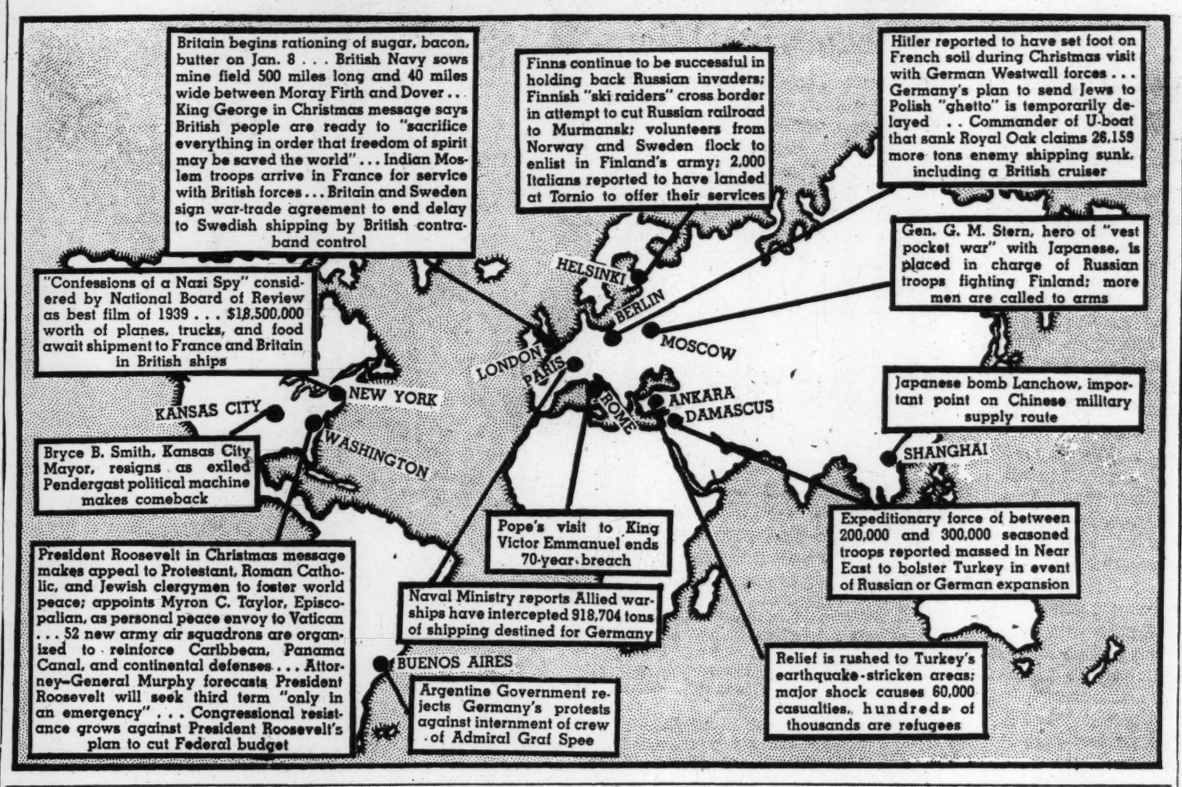
The reason for the more usual grouping of only five books is that these five form what the Jews knew as the "Torah" or Law; but since the book of Joshua forms a very natural sequel to the account of Moses' dealings with the children of Israel, and is closely connected to the Pentateuch not only in subject matter but in the use of source material, it is natural that it should be appended to the other five books, thus forming, with them, the Hexateuch.

Brevities

Boston Herald: Speaking of a man's money, an earnest feminine commentator says that the average woman can get more for it than the man can. Yep, and of it, too, some may think at this time of year.

Montreal Star: The candidate had finished quoting the words of an eminent statesman. "And, mind you," he said, "these are not my words. This is not merely my opinion. These are words of a man who knows what he is talking about."

World News of the Week at a Glance



Sunbonnet Sue

Loss and Gain

Men are rich only as they give. He who gives great service gets great returns. Action and reaction are equal, and the radiatory power of planets balances their attraction. The love you keep is the love you give away.—Elbert Hubbard

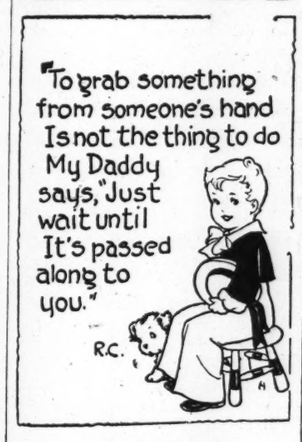
Proverbs of Peace and War

Who loves peace serves God.
Peace flourishes when reason rules.
Better keep peace than make peace.
By wisdom, peace; by peace, plenty.
They make a desert and call it peace.—Tacitus.
The hardest operation of a war is to stop it.
War is a proceeding that ruins those who succeed.
When war is raging the laws are dumb.
There never was a good war nor a bad peace.—Franklin.
Better a lean peace than a fat victory.
Peace would be universal if there were neither thine nor mine.
Peace feeds, war wastes; peace breeds, war consumes.
Mad wars destroy in one year the works of many years of peace.
Every milder method is to be tried before a nation makes an appeal to arms.
War's a game, which, were their subjects wise, kings would not play at.

Daily Quotation

By measuring a man by outward standards, by flattering for ulterior ends, by an insolent and contemptuous indifference toward "common people" we are dishonoring man and God.—THOMAS H. MOFFAT

Manly Manners



Let Him Think

The only way in which one human being can properly attempt to influence another is by encouraging him to think for himself, instead of endeavoring to instill ready-made opinions into his head.—Sir Leslie Stephen

Monitor Movie Guide

All Women Have Secrets (Paramount) — Domestic comedy drama about married undergraduates at college, relating the obstacles that seem to threaten the academic ambitions of a young husband when an infant is expected. Jean Cagney, Joseph Allen, Jr., Virginia Dale, Pater Hayes, Betty Moran.—Adults.

Gone With the Wind (Selznick-MGM)—Super-film from Margaret Mitchell's novel, running nearly four hours, capturing the vitality, tempo, and sweep of action of the original story; recounting most of the remembered events against a background of the Civil War in the vicinity of Atlanta, and setting forth the characters with their vigors and shortcomings as they were recorded in the book. Vivien Leigh is the successful counterpart of the Scarlett O'Hara of the novel; Clark Gable, Rhett Butler. Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, Thomas Mitchell, Hattie McDaniel, Barbara O'Neill.—Adults and mature young people.

The Great Victor Herbert (Paramount)—An abundance of Victor Herbert's music is introduced during the course of a story about two singers, their marriage and the domestic difficulties that arise as his popularity wanes. The composer tries to help in solving the problem. Allan Jones, Mary Martin, Walter Connolly, Lee Bowman, Susanna Foster.—Adults and young people.

"The Hunchback of Notre Dame" (RKO)—New Version of Victor Hugo's famous story. Moves rather laboriously—despite triumphs of Hollywood technicians' arts and excellent characterizations—from contemplation of the hideous to emphasis on the terrible, with little relief. Charles Laughton, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Walter Hampden, Thomas Mitchell, Maureen O'Hara, Fritz Leiber, Harry Davenport.—Adults.

Our Neighbors, the Carters (Paramount) — Another small-town family story, with chain-store competition for the father's business providing dramatic complications. Good acting by Fay Bainter, Frank Craven, Edmund Lowe, and Mary Thomas.—Family.

Above Average Films

Family — "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love," "The Under-Pup," "The Wizard of Oz," "Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever," "Second Fiddle," "Goodbye Mr. Chips," "The Mikado," "Young Mr. Lincoln," "The Hardys Ride High," "Story of Alexander Graham Bell," "Three Smart Girls Grow Up," "The Flying Irishman," "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion."

Adults and Young People—"Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "U-Boat 29," "Babes in Arms," "Mill on the Floss," "Stanley and Livingstone," "Bachelor Mother," "Four Feathers," "Clouds Over Europe," "Jaurez," "Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," "Ballerina."

Adults Only — "We Are Not Alone," "Intermezzo: A Love Story," "Nurse Edith Cavell," "Stolen Life," "Thanks for the Memory."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Evening Offering

Grand Canyon, Ariz.

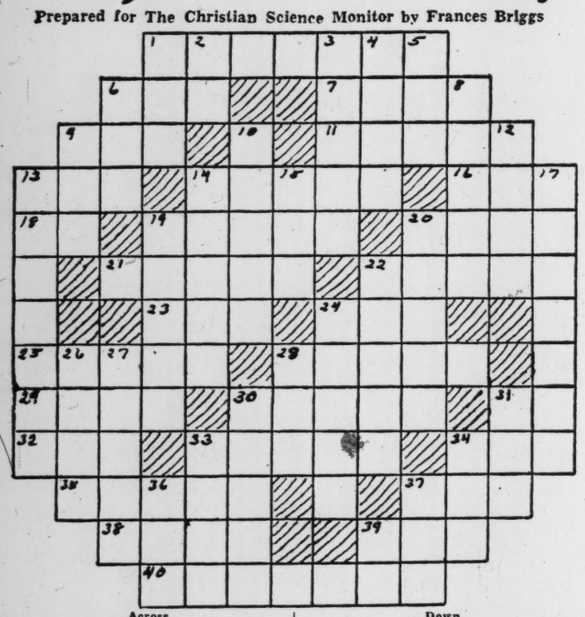
A family of campers fed a shy little chipmunk every morning—peanuts or strawberries or whatever else they had about camp. He was of the tiny, dark-striped variety. Breakfast over, the tiny guest would scamper off, and the family would start their day of sightseeing, hiking, or riding. Never can they forget the surprise of that first night when they discovered a return gift. When the writer turned back the pillow on the camp bed, she found a neat little nest of pine nuts. Every one was a good one, which was indicative of very expert harvesting.

Only a few of the nuts gathered from the pines growing all about the camp were fit to eat.

Each evening in the same spot under the pillow were found some two dozen of the small, sweet nuts. If by any chance a hard winter sends him seeking winter stores at the empty camping spot, there is the hope that some watchful ranger will minister to his needs.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What American writer is famous for his nature stories for children?
6—Who was eldest son of Nahor and Milcah (Gen. 22:21)?
7—What was first name of Ericson, traditional discoverer of Greenland and North America?
9—Wilton, England, gave its name to what?
11—What is a stalk or stem of grain?
13—What do you call one of a native people of wilder parts of Bengal and Chutia, Nagpur, India?
14—Who was first European convert of St. Paul (Acts 16:14)?
16—Tear.
18—What ending denotes past tense?
19—Who was King Carol's mother?
20—What is name of a commune of Latium, Italy?
21—Arturo Toscanini beats time with what?
22—What animal would a Wiltshire be?
23—Ships of Tarshish brought what metal to Tyre?
24—Also.
25—What Dutch painter was born in 1626?
28—Who was one of four sons of Shimon (I Chron. 4:20)?
29—"Laughing Cavalier" was painted by whom?
30—What do you call the Barbary ape?
31—What is 12th letter of Greek alphabet?
32—Who was one of descendants of Solomon's servants (Ezra 2:57)?
33—What is a commercial and manufacturing city of France located on the Seine?
34—In speaking of Biblical Chenaanah, what possessive pronoun would you use?
35—Juliet was betrothed by her father against her will to whom?
37—What do you call any forcible restraint of speech?
28—How does Pope describe Homer?
39—Would you row, fly, or eat the sagamite of U. S.?
40—Who wrote "Spoon River Anthology"?

Down

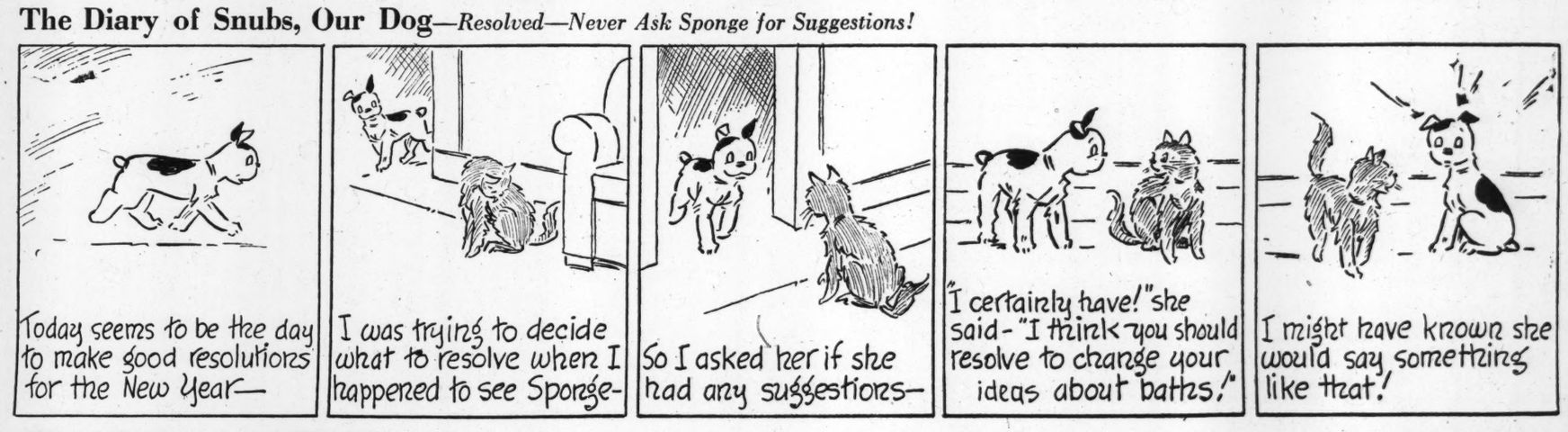
1—What is a river of western Ukraine, Europe?
2—Job dwelt where?
3—Who is Gottlieb's daughter in Longfellow's "The Golden Legend"?
4—What do you call one of hairs of a caterpillar?
5—What title is prefixed to Christian name of a baronet?
6—Who was second son of Aram (Gen. 10:23)?
8—Thorshavn is capital of what group of islands?
9—Fish pole is what?
10—What poet wrote "Prisoner of Chillon"?
12—What is used for strings of some musical instruments?
13—What is a commercial city of Wisconsin?
14—What language was used by ancient Romans?
15—What is an antonym of "silence"?
17—Pith of what plant was used as a writing material by ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans?
19—What do you call a pair of creatures or objects?
20—You would do what with a blunderbuss?
22—Who was an Athenian sage and lawgiver?
24—What is name of a river of South Carolina?
26—Tool for tamping is what?
27—What was first name of Howe, American inventor?
28—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
30—Who was called to lead the Exode?
31—In game of ringer, what is one of marbles placed in ring?
33—What is capital of Latvia?
34—What is a bell topper?
36—Who was son of Hezron and father of Amminadab (Ruth 4:19)?
37—Aeriform fluid is what?
39—Who was son of Jose and father of Elmodam (Luke 3:28)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Donor of the Christmas Package*

By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Resolved—Never Ask Sponge for Suggestions!*



The Adventures of Waddles—*Happy New Year*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bonds of Insulation

American experiments in insulation —from the Monroe Doctrine to the "safety band" — yield enlightening lessons. One of the first of these lessons is that such policies tend to favor, and to find most support among, European Powers whose outlook is most similar to the American outlook.

The history of the Monroe Doctrine will illustrate the point. This is not really a policy of isolation. It commits the United States to broader policies. But it aims at continental insulation. To British statesmen of 1823 it may have been less satisfactory than a joint Anglo-American declaration toward the same ends would have been. Nevertheless the Monroe Doctrine fitted well in the pattern of British interest in the newly emancipated New World. The British design did not include acquisition of New World territories but rather development of trade.

Britain's interest therefore was served by an American policy which would prevent other European nations from imposing their rule in the New World. Today well-informed Americans recognize that the ease with which the United States has maintained the Monroe Doctrine is due in no small measure to the benevolent attitude of Europe's strongest naval power toward that Doctrine.

A connection—though of a different sort—likewise exists between United States neutrality legislation and Allied interests. This legislation was intended to insulate the United States from the war in Europe. While doing this it yet operates to the advantage of those Powers controlling the ocean. And it does so through the very provisions—cash-and-carry—which are intended as the main feature of insulation. The fact illustrates how the United States remains likely to find the policies it adopts to protect its own interests tending to harmonize with those of the two great democratic sea powers.

This situation arises less from sentiment, it should be noted, than from geographical factors and the widespread character of American interests. It may be objected that the cash-and-carry provisions may also operate to favor Japanese policies in China. But these run counter to United States interests. Therefore steps like the State Department's moral embargo against gasoline-producing equipment for Japan and Russia are likely to increase.

The most recent test of the sympathy of Britain and France toward current American efforts to insulate the New World against the troubles of the Old has arisen out of the Panama Conference's announcement of a "safety band" around the American continents. For the Allies the main question about this zone seems to be whether the Americas can enforce their ruling in it.

The character of the naval warfare between the Allies and Germany is such that if Germany would honor the "safety band," the Allies could much more easily do so. If the reasonable rules that apply to neutral harbors could be enforced in the "safety band" then it is doubtful indeed that Allied violations would occur.

Therefore even in an essay which extends beyond any previous concept of international law, and in which other interested parties have not acquiesced, the Americas can expect readiest cooperation from nations whose policies have long accepted the Monroe Doctrine as a fixture in international relations. Three major experiments in American insulation have crossed wires with the policies of European democracies. And to date no serious short circuits have occurred.

A New Hatch Bill

Ever since the Hatch bill became law last summer to take politics out of relief, legislation of this type has been urged to curb political activity on the part of State employees. Now Senator Hatch has drafted a bill to accomplish this end and will introduce it at the coming session.

The effect would be chiefly to stop the use of State highway departments as political machines, which they have become in a number of instances. The proposed amendment would stop the payment of Federal aid funds in any instance where State officials refused to discharge an employee found guilty of engaging in political activity.

Ordinarily a proposed statute for purity in politics might have hard sledding in an election year. But it is possible that members of Congress facing potential opposition by State machines are enough to pass it. Certainly it deserves enactment.

Turn of a Decade

Thirty goes into forty once in a century. The turn of the year is the turn of a decade. There is something epochal about a decade. The character of a year is usually soon forgotten. But decades impress themselves more firmly on our memories. One finds labels for them without much effort: the Gay Nineties, the Mauve Decade, the sedate hundreds, the trying 'teens, the twinkling twenties, the throbbing thirties.

In retrospect we recognize that the years are what we have made them, having that character which our behavior imparted to them. The experience that millions call sheer misfortune while it is upon them they afterward write off to their own ignorance, or greed, or negligence: remember 1929? So men make resolutions at New Year's time.

Doubtless it is the intense attention paid to the marking of time that produces this all too human inclination to reserve good resolutions for the beginning of a year; which often results in marking time the rest of the year. A child informed by its parent that it had just become five years old gave back this birthday greeting: "I don't feel five." The assumption that in some way our feelings or our attitudes will be altered by the mere passing of a year, or a decade, is at once a source of futile hope and foolish fear. Achievements, not years, are the milestones along the road of progress, and its constant travelers know that no turn of a decade or a century need mean a bend in that road.

He Still Has to Plow

Doubtless representatives from the Cotton States will be importuned to support a cotton insurance bill in Congress. One such bill provides up to 75 per cent coverage on a cotton crop against losses from climatic conditions or insects. A serious omission, an Auburn, Ala., dispatch notes, is that the insurance will not cover the farmer's failure to cultivate properly and take care of his crop. Apparently, despite all his Government "benefits" and the coverage promised by this bill, the cotton grower is still expected to know how to grow cotton.

The Council's Opportunity

In a few days the new Boston City Council will convene to elect its new President. The choice will throw some light on the character of the new body and will affect, possibly to a considerable extent, the course of Boston's municipal affairs during 1940.

The Council is the "board of directors" of the municipal corporation. Its original purpose was to provide a check on the Mayor, whom the city charter endows with wide power. The chief instrument for this control is the authority to reduce or to block appropriations. If it wishes the Council can, by the use of this power, impair or even wreck a Mayor's program. By neglect of it, the Council can forfeit opportunities to save large sums of money.

Because he designates the chairman of the Executive Committee and chooses the personnel of the Finance Committee, both of which have authority in budget matters, the President of the Council plays an important role. In the absence of the chief executive he becomes Acting Mayor. Less tangibly, he influences the morale of the Council and helps forcefully to determine whether it shall be a force for progress or a drag on government.

Mayor Tobin stands at the midpoint of his term. He has accomplished some objectives. Others lie ahead. That these objectives lie in the direction of good government, few informed observers deny. The Mayor's consistently friendly relations with the Council have aided his endeavors. Will this precedent-breaking goodwill endure and help bring the program to completion?

The Council will make a real contribution to Boston's well-being by choosing a man of ability, standing, integrity, and vision for the position of President. Such a choice also will add to the Council's own dignity and prestige, and thus help restore that body to the position of power and influence it ought to enjoy.

A raid by Soviet planes on Finnish Viborg is reported to have destroyed three parts of a working-class suburb. And some of the Communist myth, no doubt.

Speaking of moral embargoes, something of the sort on some current products of the American theater might help to purify the atmosphere.

The Bookshelf

Words and War

Lord Macmillan, chief of the British Ministry of Information, has said he intends to let Reichsführer Hitler propagandize the United States in Britain's behalf. And with the notable aid of Joseph Stalin, that is just what the leader of the Third Reich has been doing, not simply since his attack on Poland, but even before the war in Europe began.

Anti-Semitism in its more extreme forms plus conquest of small States like Austria and Czechoslovakia—Lord Macmillan could not have asked better propaganda for his side than this. Even Americans who continue to think of the British Empire in terms which were made obsolete by the Statute of Westminster can stand imperialism better than they can nihilism.

* * *

When the United States went to war in 1917, however, its own Government did not leave it to Kaiser Wilhelm to tell Americans why they ought to fight. That was George Creel's job. How he did it is told in WORDS THAT WON THE WAR, by James R. Mock and Cedric Larson (Princeton University Press. $3.75). If the leaders of totalitarian States expect to win out against the democracies because of the relative discipline of thought and word and action in the two types of nation, then they should read this volume and redraw their battle plans.

It has been pointed out before this that the Creel committee did not resort to outright censorship during the World War years. It avoided that necessity by the more positive approach of supplying so much information of the "right" sort that there was little room left for anything else. Into every city, town, hamlet, the Creel committee's paper tentacles reached. It is amazing to think how many people were contemplating the same ideas, saying the same things and experiencing almost identical emotions in 1917. It is even more amazing to realize that these people were Americans.

Or is it? "If they included misinformation in their complex of ideas about the war, at least it was misinformation shared with them by editors and college professors, the country's greatest intellectual and spiritual leaders, and by public figures in the shadow of the White House. . . . The Committee on Public Information had done its work so well that there was a burning eagerness to believe, to conform, to feel the exaltation of joining in a great and selfless enterprise."

* * *

A brief illustration of the technique of the Committee is sufficient to explain its wide influence. Through mimeographed press releases the Committee reached the smallest newspapers with authoritative reports that the poorer of these publishers had been unable to afford in pre-war days. All these reports were given the "right" twist somewhere between the sending and receiving points, in accordance with "voluntary" rules established by the CPI. Patriotic advertising and patriotic themes even in regular commercial advertising, likewise were results of CPI endeavors. Even at State fairs the farm boys who were to be doughboys viewed family war exhibits under CPI sponsorship. Patriotic films and the Four-Minute Men in movie houses were CPI products. It must be about as easy today to escape from a concentration camp as it was to escape from the CPI in 1917.

The authors have done a most thorough, and—what is quite as important, as George Creel himself would doubtless acknowledge —a most readable book on a subject which ought to be engaging the attention of every adult American today. C. W. M.

Her Privilege

But Boston Ice Does Melt

My forebears were of New England, but I had for a time lived in Denver. One day I voiced a long-cherished wish, to live in Boston. It roused a chorus of protest: "You would never like it there! After living in the friendly West, to go *there*? Why, they'd have to know all about your ancestors before they even spoke to you!"

Nevertheless, I came to Boston to live. I knew no one here, though I had met my employer-to-be and once known a woman who lived in Brookline. My mother, who came with me, was naturally diffident. There didn't seem to be a very good prospect of rapid getting-acquainted for either of us.

We found everyone seemed to take it for granted that since we had come to Boston it was due to a deliberate, reasoned choice, and was, like old-fashioned marriage, permanent. It was apparently unthinkable that a person who had once lived in Boston should wish to reside elsewhere. Out in the restless West we had seen many people come intending to remain, but who changed their minds overnight and went up to Montana or down to Arizona or out to Seattle or California. There was nothing like that in Boston.

The Bostonians, thus taking our permanency for granted, looked us over; if they liked our looks and our manners, they became friendly. They even followed it up with invitations. In a year's time we observed logical but astonishing results: my timid mother had a definite number of neighborly neighbors, and I had a sizable list of acquaintances, some of whom might be called friends. Not bad for frigid Boston!

I decided to do a bit of research in the matter, using modern laboratory methods, formulating a theory, and collecting cases to prove or disprove it.

They told me that Boston had "become more cosmopolitan," and I found people from the Middle West acting quite at home here, and even New Yorkers sometimes seeming content; but I wondered about the real New Englanders, those who were born here.

I had observed that if I stood or sat in one spot—not on a street-car or bus—for five minutes, someone did something about it: that is, a person usually spoke to me. One sitting at the same table in a restaurant would remark upon the weather; a woman waiting for the same bus would pass the time of day; a park bench became an introduction; friendly folk tended to speak to one after church. Was this due merely to increasing cosmopolitanism? They couldn't all be newcomers or Westerners.

I based my experiments upon a theory that one could get into conversation with any person in Boston, the control proviso being that you should use some judgment in the matter, select a suitable time and place, and make a reasonable approach. I collected a hundred cases. The following are samples:

* * *

I get my midday snack at a counter lunch, cozy but lively. One day I remarked upon the weather to a not-too-attractive woman who was my elbow-neighbor; the next day we discussed the new-style hats; the third day I learned that she was hard up financially, and why. She played the races and had once won ten dollars.

I sat down among the unemployed on the Common; a man with a thick foreign accent helped me feed the pigeons and told me about his new job.

I went around the Charles River Basin on a boat, and my seatmate told me a long story about her trip abroad.

In the quiet cloister of the Public Library in Copley Square I offered my chair to a woman who was finding the bench uncomfortable, and heard her life-history in toto—or would have, had I time to listen.

I took dinner at a small, exclusive tea-room on Beacon Hill, and sat opposite a man who looked like a lawyer or a professor; in three minutes time he was holding forth about the wonderful food which was served there and how long he had been coming for it.

I went on an errand to the business office of a philanthropic society; the secretary deliberately detained me and urged me to come again; when I did she remembered my name—and I found she was a member of an old Boston family.

I sat in what I had found was the most popular part of the Public Garden, and discovered that there I could pick up a new acquaintance per day. It might be a well-dressed man of leisure, a shabby young woman looking for a job, a smart nursery-maid, a talkative man with a hobby, or a boy who didn't quite trust me but decided to take a chance. Everyone of them voluntarily told me something about themselves.

* * *

My approach was always cautious, always impersonal, very casual. Sometimes there was no response, or even a hint of suspicion; again the response was slow; occasionally there was just lack of interest; but by and large there was real welcome and a definite response. My record showed about 94 per cent success, and I believe that any laboratory would consider that enough to prove a theory. Fifty per cent of the cases were New England born. And not one of them had mentioned ancestors!

Were all these people merely lonesome and wanting human companionship? Or, did they feel complimented that a stranger singled them out as being potentially interesting? Is the old New Englander coming out of his shell? Is Boston no longer cold and haughty? Oh was it never actually like that?

My survey had produced facts, but had not discovered the causes. That is characteristic of research. I must pursue these Bostonians further. M. G.

Conservation With a Purpose

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your Wide Horizon article, "War and the Fur Supply," takes, I believe, too grave a view of the work of conservation of wildlife in our continental domain. Trade depression in fur-farm and fur-buying means increase, not decrease, in the wild fur supply. In scarce areas, professional wildcrafters cannot make expenses and thousands of them have gone on relief or found near-around domestic occupations, leaving large wildlife areas untrapped.

Few persons realize that the homesteaders, dust bowlers, and marginal land settlers were driven from their lands not because it would not support them for six or eight months, by domestic crops, grazing, etc., but because in the wildlands around them wild animals, on which many people depended for winter living had been destroyed by poisoning, done under the western groups of the Biological Survey.

In the 1,200,000 square miles of the Western States, the fur catch is perhaps $3,000,000 annually. If conserved as New York and Pennsylvania conserve their wildlife, the fur return would be probably $175,000,000 annually, with a corresponding increase in wild-food animals from under $10,000,000 to more than $150,000,000 annually.

For instance, the $10,000,000 water storage values added to New York's Adirondack region by Commissioner J. S. Whipple's investment of $10,000 in beaver, in 1910, and the change from waste to conservation of wildlife there. The beaver fur returns $20,000 or so annually—200 per cent on the investment.

New York's fur take in the early part of the century was perhaps $75,000 annually. In 1927-28, it was $2,800,000. In Pennsylvania, a similar increase was noted. Where fewer than 4,000 wild deer were in Pennsylvania in 1901-2, now an average of more than 40,000 annually supply some 4,000,000 pounds of meat.

The Idaho Game Management Conferences in 1937 reported how a few beaver were introduced into a creek where they built seven dams. This water storage gave an income of $98,000 in one year. In the West beaver are coming back, and with them nesting sites for wild fowl, fishponds for countless fish, and water supply.

In the Deep South, the Biological Survey and the Forest Service are promoting fur and game increase. In Minnesota, Michigan, and I believe Wisconsin, the old white pine belt is being revivified with wild creatures.

In North Dakota, the whole State is being made aware by the wildlife authorities of the potential income of $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 annually from wildlife—instead of a meager $100,000 or so.

In New York, a handful of men, for pure love of wildlife, saved the forests and brought back the birds and little beasts. They never foresaw that thus they would keep off of relief thousands of families.

Inglewood, Calif. RAYMOND S. SPEARS

To Those Who Take In Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With each reference in the Monitor to the evacuated children of Great Britain's large cities, I wonder at the great love of the country-folk for their city cousins. I have no children, but I have opened my home to the children of relatives and friends. Even in the finest weather and with the best behaved children, their needs require much of one's time. And, when playtime is added to that, one hasn't much time until evening for quiet study or writing.

Sometimes I think the childless people deserve the most praise for taking in others; then again, I think the parents with children in the home show greater generosity in accepting more children.

The good experienced and imbibed by the children will far outweigh the hardship devolving upon those concerned.

Wingdale, N. Y. MRS. HANNAH HULTZ

Unions and Apprentices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Labor unions in the skilled trades apparently admit few apprentices.

I am informed that in Chicago the membership of the Cement Finishers' Union has dropped from 1,400 in 1929 to 650 in 1939. I am told there is only one cement-worker apprentice in Chicago at this time.

The average age in the bricklayers' union is 55.

The average age in the carpenters' union is 53.

The average age in the cement finishers' union is 51.

This information I believe to be correct. These are very significant facts, if true.

New York A. ALEXANDER

The Wide Horizon

A British Onlooker's Diary

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

A few weeks ago there came into my hands a statement made in September by an officer of the German Reichswehr to one of his old comrades in the war of 1914-1918. The old comrade is a man of liberal view who loves not Hitler or Hitlerism. As occasion may serve he passes on to friends in neutral countries what he thinks about this war. The statement in question was given in one of his letters.

"You," the officer said, "wouldn't believe me last June when I told you that we, not the British or the French, would get an agreement with Russia. Now I can tell you that we of the Reichswehr forced Hitler to make the agreement with Stalin. If Hitler had refused he would have had to reckon with us. We may get rid of him one day, when it suits *us*, not because 'the democracies' want to smash him. Again, you won't believe me when I tell you that we are much nearer than anybody else to Russia and the Red Army. We have studied them very closely since 1923. We know that in Russia the officers of the Red Army are 'on top' and that they have a good time. We of the Reichswehr mean to be on top in Germany, and to stay there. We don't care a rap what the political or social system may be. We had as lief work under a German Soviet Republic as under a Monarchy or a Nazi Dictator—provided that we hold the real power.

"If Hitler becomes a nuisance, we shall know how to get rid of him. We shall also get rid of the 'big business' fellows who have feathered their nests under Naziism. We shall use what Gregor Strasser once called 'the anti-capitalist yearning of the masses.' The masses will believe that we are in earnest when we put the big industrial capitalists up against the wall and shoot them as robbers of the people. This will make an impression on the anti-capitalist masses of the 'democracies' also. It will be our finest stroke of propaganda against the enemy. The 'democracies' won't be able to find any idea half as good as this one to use against us. You don't believe me now, but before very long you will see things going that way. This is the real meaning of 'Hitler's' agreement with Russia."

* * *

When I first read this statement I thought it sinister though a trifle too fantastic to be taken very seriously. Then I heard that big industrialists like Thyssen (the man who helped to finance Hitler seven or eight years ago), and Hugenberg (who held office in Hitler's first Cabinet) had bolted from Germany to seek safety abroad. Later, other echoes of what was called German "National Bolshevism" reached me from different quarters; and in mid-November a series of German broadcasts enlarged on the theme that "Germany is a Socialist country, and its capitalist enemies hate it. . . . The capitalists, who are the scourge of humanity, fear the infection of their working classes with the desire to enjoy a better life."

So, after all, there may have been something behind the German officer's statement. How far his "good idea" can "infect" our working classes remains to be seen. I think it will leave them cold. They have little love for Naziism in any case; and something happened, soon after the German broadcasting campaign began, to offset whatever sympathies they may have felt for the "anti-capitalist" doctrines of Russian Bolshevism.

This something was the Russian onslaught on Finland. Russian complicity in the partition of Poland had been bad enough. The attack on Finland was worse. It convicted Bolshevist Russia, as Nazi Germany was already convicted, of rank imperialism. Goethe once wrote of the "transmutation of values." Between them, Hitler and Stalin have transmuted British Labor and Socialist "values" with a venegeance. What is more: they have made it impossible for any honest Communist—there are such—to hold up his head.

* * *

So a lot of hard thinking is going on among supporters of "the Left" in Great Britain, and among the "advanced" groups and parties in France. They will certainly not become pro-capitalist. They may not yet realize that their outlook will tend to resemble that of the "liberals" whom, in the past, they have so often scorned, but whose "values" of individual and political freedom are now seen to be worth defending. It may be hard for the holders of "values," thus transmuted, to escape all at once from the jargon and the catchwords which they have borrowed from Marxism. They feel they may have to speak a different language in future though they do not quite know where and how to learn it.

Another change, if not precisely a transmutation, of values has been and is going on among British pacifists. In their ranks were some of the sincerest idealists in our public life. They, too, are searching their hearts and asking themselves whether, after all, there are not things for which men may rightly fight. One sign of this heart-searching is the very small percentage of "conscientious objectors." In the war of 1914-1918 the percentage was much higher.

On the other hand nobody, whatever his or her "values" may be, rejoices in this war. It is felt to be a grim and horrid business, only to be endured because the alternative must have been worse. Many hope for the beginnings of a better world when it is over. If Hitler and Stalin could understand this temper they might perceive that it is inspired by a sense of "values" which nothing they can do will avail to transmute.

Mirror of World Opinion

Bouncing Back

A ball bounces back—but someone has to give it momentum. A smile bounces back. So does the happiness that a kind deed creates.

It is impossible for anyone to give out something splendid of himself without experiencing its return in some happy form. What is it that inspires a person most? To see someone perform a good deed, or to perform it oneself! Unselfishness always bounces back in an endless chain of thrilling and nourishing experiences.—George Matthew Adams in the *Cleveland News*.